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••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Deficits Force Analyses

Europe Takes Fresh Heart

The 90 Per Cent Majority

¶ **Up Deficit, Up Taxes**—The steam gauge of national indebtedness climbs to higher net deficits, hoisted by the pressure of continuing New Deal expenditures, unrelieved by growing confidence on the part of business or marked concomitant boost in national income. President Roosevelt predicts a net budget deficit of $695,000,000 ($277,000,000 more than his April prediction). Without pointing specific fingers he shows that the budget's additional lack of equipoise is largely traceable to Congressional expenditures which were granted in defiance of his warnings. Thus hope for a balanced budget goes aglimmering this year, and possibility of reaching a balance next year is envisaged only with an increase in taxes.

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• **Mr. Roosevelt** proposes to "narrow the circle of relief activities" to ameliorate the fiscal stress. Once he adopted "heroic measures" to fill the valleys of depression. Now "heroic measures" are required to lower the peaks of deficit. As aforetime, the people rather than the Government are required to develop the necessary "heroism." There's no evasion of that eventuality in a democracy.

* * *

¶ **Peace Co-operation**—Europe sees America's participation in the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels as an outright abandonment of its policy of isolationism, according to reports from Paris. It feels that in sending Ambassador Davis to the conference, a definite answer is given to the question of whether President Roosevelt's Chicago speech meant action or was merely words. Seeing America step forth with a self-confident peace policy, the Continent (discouraged with interminable diplomatic shifts and counter-shifts bringing Europe continually to the brink of war) takes new heart. If nothing more, the peace seekers feel that America's new foreign policy contributes decisive moral support to their efforts. Europe now sees an opportunity not to abandon positive action, but to make its positive action count for peace. • Even thinking peace is a positive action, for war is always negative.

* * *

¶ **Il Duce's Africa**—Another embarkation of troops for Libya takes place at Naples. This time 2000 Italian soldiers go to swell the Italian garrison in north Africa to an estimated 37,000. And the Italian cabinet not only decrees a new "African Legion," to give every Italian his "opportunity" to serve for empire, but takes steps to attract foreign funds to bolster Italian rearmament. The actions sound warlike. But looking toward Libya, Rome explains that its activities are artisan rather than aggressive. It has been found that a layer of artesian water stretches at a depth of 300 metres under much of the desert country. Hence, Italy envisages a series of artesian wells, a desert blossoming as the rose, and a new era of agrarian development, inviting Italian colonization, adding bulwarks to Italy's economic structure. All of which sounds plausible and pleasant. But the French, apprehensive over increasing Italian influence in the Moslem world, appoint a former premier to give special direction to French policy in Africa. • It's hard to reconcile a pastoral purpose with the tramp of troops.

* * *

¶ **Non - Intervention** — Downing Street looks cheerful, but holds its breath, as it awaits presentation to the Non-Intervention Committee of the reactions of Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin to the Franco-British five-point plan for ending intervention in Spain. Observers feel that they are approaching a crossroads of European diplomacy. They feel that the "peaceful 90 per cent" of the world's population is nearer an understanding on measures likely to discourage the aggressiveness of the "warlike 10 per cent." Hence, they are hopeful of progress, even though all three "dictators" may not agree to the basic plan. Italy's defensive attitude in relation to its participation in Spain in Franco's behalf is interpreted as preparation for Italy's withdrawal from Spain without loss of prestige.

* * *

• **But human hints** and auguries need not be taken too seriously by laymen. Of far more importance than present treaties, transient diplomatic moves, human prognostications, is the indubitable fact that mankind generally yearns for peace. The desire for peace inevitably will find its expression in peace.

* * *

¶ **Search by Moonlight**—Sir Hubert Wilkins prepares to take off early in November on a renewed search for the six missing Russian fliers. Ten days of bright moonlight each month under the Aurora Borealis will give Sir Hubert an opportunity to carry on through the long Arctic night. There is still strong hope that Sigismund Levanoffsky and his companions are alive and waiting. • **As men appear** who are willing to lay down their lives for a friend, evidence accumulates that men are a great deal better than they think they are.

The Road to Labor Unity: Grave Obstacles Loom As Rivals Offer Peace Plans

Both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Cling to Original Views on Unionism—Good Will on Both Sides Needed

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 19—Patching up the split in organized labor promises more perplexities for the peace conference opening in Washington next week than at first were recognized. The task is regarded as likely to be a long one, if solidarity is finally achieved.

Undoubtedly the conflict of labor organizations, developing out of the strife between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, is much worse than a year ago.

But, obviously, agreement is attainable if there is good will and cooperation on both sides.

Major Problems

The major differences are these:

1. What will be done with the 20 national unions formed by the C. I. O. this year as rivals to A. F. of L. unions working in the same fields?

As the executive council of the A. F. of L. closed its final session here, a number of the leaders said the federation would ask the disbandment of these new and competing C. I. O. unions.

2. How will the raided or strayed members of the A. F. of L., who were either forced or came voluntarily into C. I. O. unions, be handled?

It is predicted the A. F. of L. will call for the return of these former members. The C. I. O. will also claim a much smaller number that transferred to A. F. of L.

3. Will industrial unionism, designed to enlist all the workers of an industry in one big union, be acceptable to the A. F. of L. in the automobile, steel and other mass-production industries?

The peace element in the C. I. O. is reported here as insisting that its present industrial unions in the automobile, steel and rubber industries be given the field exclusively.

4. If this should be done, what would then happen to the small A. F. of L. organizations that are already established in mass-production industry?

The metal polishers union of the A. F. of L., for instance, has had an informal foothold in the automobile industry for many years and would be hard hit if its automobile units were wiped out. The machinists and blacksmiths unions have some members in the same industry and would not like to give them up.

Problem in Auto Industry

5. Will the automobile workers' union of the C. I. O. continue to claim jurisdiction over parts plants, or will the A. F. of L. be able to restrict this union to the automobile companies?

The metal trade unions of the A. F. of L. say they have so many members in parts plants that they can't give away the parts industries. The C. I. O. union holds that parts are so related to automobile manu-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Americas Hail Roosevelt As Peace Leader

Democracy's Position in New World Seen as Bolstered

Praised by Press

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—In appraising the Chicago speech of President Roosevelt, the South American press is unanimously jubilant, though the actual extent of that jubilation is dependent on the sides taken by many of the partisans in the incipient left versus right line-up. But even where some newspapers have been sympathetic to the fascist or National Socialist viewpoint in international affairs, this has not eliminated applause for the stand taken by Mr. Roosevelt and the concession that the southern nations are officially at one with him.

The following stand out from the first editorial reactions:

1. President Roosevelt is accepted as the spokesman of the issues he raised for all the Americas, speaking generally, and not the United States alone.

2. The "wavering" of Latin members of the League has been somewhat steadied; and the whole democratic position on the southern front, in face of authoritarian government propaganda, has been strengthened.

Progress at Geneva

3. American idealism and sense of justice, frequently lost sight of here in a decade of passivism, is rallying on this continent.

4. South Americans, who have just won substantial progress with their reform movement at Geneva, see themselves as possible intermediaries between the League and the United States, and within sight of the goal of the practicable universalism they have persistently preached for that organization.

5. This continent is unhesitatingly resolved to be classified among the "ninety per cent" cited by the President as actively engaged in the search for peace.

6. The speech already appears partially to have checked the divisions which were beginning to make headway on this continent, to the injury of the democratic system.

Tribute to Roosevelt

In regard to comments on the speech, it is impossible to escape the widespread Latin homage to the President. That an American statesman should be considered "one of us" among Latin Americans seems almost astonishing in view of all too recent contradictory phrases. To take an illustration from the press of this city, the editorial page of La Nacion, regarded as a Chilean government mouthpiece, says: "The man of the eternal smile, cordial and easy going, is in his shirt-sleeves today as the supreme guardian of the peace."

For another point, cheers that greet his appearance on the South

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Planning for the Nine-Power Parley

International

United States Delegation to the Brussels Conference

Left to Right, Seated—Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Franklin, Mass., Adviser; Norman H. Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large, Delegate to the Conference, and Pierrepont Moffat, Hancock, N. H., Adviser. Standing, Left to Right—Charles E. Bohlen, Ipswich, Mass., Secretary to the Delegation, and Robert T. Pell of Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., Press Officer. President Roosevelt and Mr. Davis Are Expected to Confer at Hyde Park, N. Y., on Further Plans for the Conference Today

Italy: Consolidating an Empire

Libyan Desert Developed by Irrigation—Roads in Ethiopia Pushed

Colonists On Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Fascist Government is pursuing a well-considered plan for developing Italy's North and East African possessions.

As a result of tenacious efforts an economic era is dawning for the great area hitherto aptly described as the Libyan desert. Perforations to a depth of 300 meters and more, executed under the orders of Gov. Italo Balbo, have revealed the presence of a layer of artesian water, stretching from the Tunisian frontier to the arid steppes of the Syrtic desert, from the sandstone formations of the coastal area to the plains of Ghibla.

As a result, a systematic plan for sinking wells in all sections of the colony is being carried out. Thus at Ghadames a well sunk to a depth of 370 meters yields 2000 litres per minute, making it possible to triple the cultivated area of that oasis; at Hon, in the Fezzan, a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Italians Sentenced As Anti-Fascists

By the Associated Press

Rome, Oct. 19

A special tribunal has sentenced 14 Italians from the district of Empoli to prison terms of from 2 to 18 years for anti-state activity. This brought the total sentenced for anti-state activity in the past week to 40.

Moslem Unrest In North Africa Arouses France

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP) — The French Cabinet today named Albert Sarraut, Minister Without Portfolio, to direct the nation's policy in North Africa—apparently because of reported unrest attributed to Italian propaganda among Moslems.

The Cabinet decree went to President Lebrun for final decision.

M. Sarraut is given "powers of control and co-ordination" of general policy in North Africa. The decree followed a recent report by Jacques Kayser, a leader of the Radical Socialist Party, on activity among Moslems.

In a report to the annual congress of the party, M. Kayser said that Italy "carries on agitation in the Moslem world from Hejaz to Morocco."

"Italy," he claims, "recruits agents and pays propagandists among natives, subsidizes Moslem pilgrimages to Mecca, and uses her radio stations to broadcast anti-French and anti-British propaganda."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 19—Much interest has been aroused here by what is termed in Rome a "renewal of friendship" between Italy and the Arab ruler of Yemen. The Rome press prints a letter from the Arab Imam, referring to King Victor Emmanuel as "the great King of Italy and powerful Emperor."

In his visit to Libya last March Signor Mussolini had proclaimed himself "protector" of the Moslems. Nevertheless, the British Government has always kept a close eye on Yemen, and while in 1934 London signed a treaty allowing Yemen's independence, its proximity to the British protectorate of Aden keeps the British watchful of events in the Imam's territory.

Laborers in East Africa to Serve in Militia as Fascist Duty

Italy Taxes Stock

ROME, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Italian Government today ordered organization of a Fascist militia in East Africa, including resident Italians in the new legions so as to give "everyone a chance to do his Fascist duty."

At the same time the Cabinet sought to attract foreign capital to Italy by offering investors exemption from inheritance taxes and by guaranteeing that investments would not be expropriated in the event of war.

Both actions were in line with her drive for men and money for Italy's military operations, and for her armaments race with other powers.

Devaluation Profits Taxed

A communiqué reviewed taxes levied for armament since the campaign in Ethiopia and pointed out that holders of government bonds and landlords already have paid large sums.

Today's new levy on capital stock applies equivalent taxation to holders of stock, who had profited by devaluation of the lira.

Several exceptions were provided. Companies showing no profit for the last 18 months were given a 75 per cent reduction on the special tax. Those showing no profit for the last six months were given 50 per cent reductions, and those capitalized at less than $1000 were wholly exempted.

Amounts paid by companies under the compulsory landlords' loan and other recent special imposts also were taken into account.

East African Militia

The decree for organizing the East African Fascist militia provided for an ordinary militia legion and an anti-aircraft battery for each gubernatorial district, and an anti-aircraft corps for coastal defense of Eritrea and Somaliland, and placed a militia lieutenant general in command at Addis Ababa.

The Black Shirt legions of East Africa will include newly-constituted groups of laborers in the colony, "giving everyone a chance to do his Fascist duty."

The Cabinet made Guglielmo Marconi's anniversary, April 25, a national holiday in honor of "one of humanity's greatest benefactors." The inventor passed on in July.

Market Crash Hits New Deal Budget Plans

May Block President's Move to Cut Deficit and Get Out of Red

May Ease Margins

President Revises Budget Upward From April Estimate but Under Last Year

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—A wave of "distress" selling of margin accounts swept the stock market today, commodity prices dropped in sympathy and bonds, including U. S. Government issues, sagged to lower levels. Brokers said necessitous selling arose as the result of impaired margins exposed by yesterday's stock market break. Share prices suffered by from $1 to $13 a share.

Despite the selling, "bargain hunters" among large investors were said to be in the market picking up stocks which they considered undervalued.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—American politics are being examined in the light of the stock market slump.

With the Wall Street break in values overshadowing all other business news in America today, the federal budget, the return of President Roosevelt to Washington, the speech tonight of former Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, are all being fitted into the new development.

An immediate conclusion here is that the market debacle has already profoundly affected the course of politics, and that, if continued, it may alter the direction of the New Deal. On the other hand, predominant belief in Washington still clings to the idea that the Wall Street break is a temporary phenomenon. This view is not only held by New Deal enthusiasts but by conservative, career economists and statisticians.

However, with the Wall Street crisis at an acute stage, it is accepted by even this group that a reversal of New Deal fiscal policies in some direction is imminent.

The speech of Mr. Landon tonight, together with today's announcement that this year's budget deficit will be $695,000,000 instead of $418,000,000 as forecast last spring, fits into this general picture on the political side. Mr. Roosevelt has in brief been forced, once again to revise his forecast of a balanced budget. And on the heels of this announcement comes the rallying cry to the Republicans of the country by their titular leader. It will need no direct comment by Mr. Landon on the matter to drive home the point.

What Will Washington Do?

But politics is a subordinate consideration in the present Wall Street crisis. The question is, What does Washington propose to do about it? And here the irony is that just when the New Deal seems more determined than at any previous time in history to achieve a balanced budget, there has arisen an acute deflationary business movement which calls for a complete reconsideration of that process.

In the past the New Deal economic theory has been built on the idea of huge deficit spending to tide the country over depression. Deficits have been so big and constant that all forecasters pointed toward inflation as the major danger. Now, however, instead of inflation, raw material prices have sagged, and the stock market has gone into a tailspin after its earlier spurt upward.

This coincides with, but is hardly related to, the growing determination of the New Deal to see its budget put in order. The question is, therefore, whether the budget-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 4)

Finance Experts Lay Market Sag To Mass Fears

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Washington financial authorities watched the new break in security values today with apparent, though unexpressed, concern.

Those who hold the regulatory reins over the stock market were fully cognizant that the Government's big stake in business—as measured by the inflow of tax collections and the necessity for emergency spending—might be vitally affected. There was a general tendency among those authorities who would discuss the market privately to attribute the persistent decline to a general—and unexplainable—fear on the part of investors.

"It seems that people just are afraid to buy," one usually well-informed official said. "It is a psychology that has developed. We can't explain it and we don't know any steps the Government might take which would dissipate it."

The Federal Reserve Board met today, presumably for another of its numerous discussions of the market. The board, with its control of margin requirements, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, with its powers over trading practices, now are the focal points of possible federal action.

U. S. the Sponsor Of Radio Talks By Business Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 — Beginning this afternoon at 4:30 p. m. E. S. T., the Department of Commerce will present weekly what purports to be an uncensored succession of radio broadcasts by leading American business men on topics "pertaining to current economic and social problems."

In announcing the broadcast series department officials explained that speakers are forbidden to advertise their own businesses in their talks, but insist that in all other respects they will be absolutely free to say what they please—even though it lead to criticism of the New Deal and the Roosevelt Administration.

It is stated at the department that Secretary Daniel C. Roper and other high officials are quite aware of the possibility of some such criticism developing during the series and are fully prepared to accept it unflinchingly if it does come. However, it is noted by observers that the majority of names on the announced list of speakers are of men either prominently connected with the administration of NRA in its heyday or now associated with the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce.

Secretary Roper, in explaining the broadcast series, said he had long felt "that the best way to solve many of our most profound social and economic problems is to give the public a complete understanding of all the facts involved. The coming program is being planned with this in view."

"It is," he added, "a definite united effort by government and industry to bring to the public a more comprehensive understanding of the problems of industrial and commercial management."

The program will be broadcast every Tuesday from 4:30 to 5 p. m. E. S. T. over the entire Columbia Broadcasting System network. The first speaker will be W. Averill Harriman, chairman of the Business Advisory Council and chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad. The second speaker will be Walter C. Teagle, chairman of the board of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Succeeding speakers are: Clarence Francis, president of General Foods Corporation; John D. Biggers, president, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, and director of the President's unemployment registration; R. R. Dupree, president, Procter & Gamble Company; Morris E. Leeds, president, Leeds & Northrop; W. B. Folsom, treasurer, Eastman Kodak Company; Boland J. Hamilton, president, American Radiator Company; E. R. Stettinius Jr., chairman of the Finance Committee, United States Steel Corporation; Gerard Swope, president, General Electric Company, and Ralph E. Flanders, president, Jones-Lansom Machinery Company.

Saving Our Schools

Fourteenth of 52 Articles

Education Page

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1937

Aviation Comment	3
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	7
The Home Forum	9
The Assurance of Peace	
News of Art, Music and the Theater	10
Education Page	11
Chess	12
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Bates Declares Crime Situation Is Exaggerated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—America's crime problem has been so completely overdramatized by a "mass of misinformation and vituperation" that the public holds serious misconceptions of the extent and character of the situation, in the opinion of Sanford Bates, formerly federal director of prisons and now executive director of the Boys Clubs of America.

Criminals are not younger but older than they used to be, crime is decreasing rather than increasing, and humane methods of confinement are producing better social results in the treatment of prisoners, Mr. Bates stressed in a vigorous attack upon the melodrama of public officials at the thirtieth annual convention of the New York State Association of Probation Officers at the McAlpin Hotel here last night.

"We are told that the cost of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Intimate Message From Washington

Is Market Slump a Hint That the U. S. Is a Little Too Far Out in Front With Social Legislation? Read!

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 19

About six months ago—before Japan loosed its military power in China and before Mussolini had frankly advertised to the world his interests in the Spanish rebel cause—a member of this bureau was shown an interesting document. It was a comprehensive blueprint for world regeneration.

Its source cannot be disclosed beyond saying that it did not emanate from any starry-eyed theorists here in Washington, or even in the United States. But it caused much interest among careful-thinking persons in the Administration, enough interest to lead Secretary of State Cordell Hull to send his veteran peace explorer, Norman Hezekiah Davis, packing off to London on the pretext of attending a sugar conference to find out whether the time had come to submit the blueprint to the contractors for bids.

This blueprint called for one thing one would expect—significant and extensive concessions by the closed economy countries—Germany, Italy and Russia. They were expected gradually to abandon their trade restriction measures such as import quotas and exchange controls to permit a reintegration of their currencies and trade with those of the countries which have not adopted closed economies.

In return for these concessions, there would be concessions on the other side—loans, trade credits, readjustment of world markets and of world sources of raw materials. But even more important, the democratic countries would have to agree to slow down on the process of increasing social charges on their domestic economy.

The theory was not that social advances were necessarily wrong in themselves, but rather that the world system had been thrown out of balance by excessive speed on the part of some and equally excessive slowness on the part of others. The rate of progress in different nations would have to be synchronized better. It was just as important that the democratic countries become more conservative as that the closed economy countries should become more liberal in their financial and trade policies.

Burden of Social Advance

The authors of the blueprint had France primarily in view when they talked about excessive increase in the burden of social advance on domestic economy. At the time few who saw the document here in Washington had any thought that this feature of the report might soon apply here in the United States. There has been ample criticism of unbalanced budgets, higher taxes caused by heavy relief expenditures and the new billion-dollar yearly tax burden of the Social Security Act. But so confident was the Administration in those days of the still-rising tide of recovery and advancing stock market prices that there was no consciousness of an application of the criticism here at home.

France has already had to make some concessions to the theory of the blueprint. Not so long after Mr. Davis returned empty-handed from London the French Cabinet was reorganized with a slight shift to the right and Ambassador Bonnet was recalled from Washington to inject an element of retrenchment into French national finances in an effort to stay the flight of capital and bring the French budget nearer to a balance. A period of social retrenchment—or rather a slowing down in the speed of social advance—began.

President Roosevelt, just as did the Blum Government in France, has during recent days attempted to fix the blame for the current downward trend in the American stock market on "big capital," which, according to the Blum-Roosevelt theory, seeks to stay the advance of social legislation by deliberately frightening the public with the specter of depression. There is no outward indication that the President himself, or the earnest reformer of the White House staff, realizes that there is anything in the stock market picture to indicate that the United States may have got as dangerously far out in advance of the world parade by this time as France had last winter.

Is Shoe Beginning to Pinch?

But there are some among the few who have studied the blueprint who suspect that perhaps the shoe is beginning to pinch at home, and that a slowing down in the tempo of domestic reform may be one contribution the United States may have to make to a return to world normalcy in addition to the diplomatic collaboration in peace efforts which will begin at the end of this month when Mr. Davis reaches Brussels.

But that is a long-range question which is being very much obscured today by the more immediate and dramatic question of how to stop the aggressor nations before they set the world on fire with war. Economic blueprints could still be studied and analyzed last winter in what now seems a comparatively calm atmosphere. The immediate problem now calls for the fire department rather than the contractor, and the Administration is giving the fire bells an extra ring or two, perhaps not without some realization of the distraction from such embarrassing subjects as the Black appointment to the Supreme Court.

Certainly, so far as Washington is concerned, the Black question is forgotten and presumably will remain so until such time as the President makes another Supreme Court appointment. Senate memories are good and the white robes of the Klansman will certainly rise again then to complicate confirmation proceedings. But it is quiescent now.

In the meantime, however, the blueprint of world regeneration has been laid aside on the shelf and even Secretary Hull's trade agreements program—his own special conception of America's best possible contribution to world economic recovery—is at least temporarily in the background for the simple reason that England has too much to think about in the Mediterranean to have time for a trade agreement which is the key to further advance with the Hull program.

Men Can't Cook? Cook Tells All

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP) — The reason why so many men are completely inept in the kitchen—unable to cook a square meal—is that they didn't get to fuss around with pots and pans as boys, and track up the kitchen floor.

So said Walker Dodd, who gave up Yale for a career at the cook-stove and now at 23 is the able head of a bakery business. He was explaining today why most American men can't even boil water.

Mr. Dodd's parents never curbed him when he tried to cook as a boyhood hobby. The family cook stood aside and let him make popovers at 8. They turned out to be custard cups, but the family ate them.

He wanted to—and did—take a chef's course in candy-making at 11.

Preferred Bakery to Yale

At 17, with his admission arranged at Yale, he wanted to—and did—start a bakeshop instead, and he said today he's never been sorry; that it's better to do what you really want to do than anything else in the world.

Mr. Dodd likes to cook; and compared with the sorry spectacle of the average man in the kitchen, he's a regular chef.

But he isn't interested in all the fancy business chefs go in for—sauces and savories and what-not. He just likes to bake bread, and beans, and Parker House rolls, and make chocolate fudge with thick cream.

He can and often does bake anything sold in his bakeshop, but of course since he started, with $125 capital, the business has expanded. There's the financial end to look out for, so he has several helpers.

St. Honore Pie

Once he got fancy, and baked a St. Honore pie which was quite a thing. A St. Honore pie has a pie-crust base, sides of eclairs, a custard filling, and a nice border of cream puffs around the rim.

The worst thing about his business is the hours. He goes to work at 3:45 a. m., when there's hardly anyone out except home-coming night-clubbers. "But shucks!" said Mr. Dodd, "you don't mind as long as you're working for yourself.

"If you were working for somebody else, you'd probably kick."

His mother, Mrs. Charles Dodd, formerly of South Orange, N. J., helps him in the shop, and is very proud of her boy, who says indulgently, "Mother's just a plain cook, but all right for meals."

Holding of British Subjects May Air Bolivia Arms Scandal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The possibility of a general armament-mongering exposure haunts high political circles in Bolivia and is spreading to other parts of this continent.

Two British subjects, Anthony Ashton and John W. Webster, have been imprisoned in La Paz since February on charges of $1,000,000 Chaco arms frauds and evading the Chaco arms embargo, and the British Minister, Thomas J. Morris, in a note to the Bolivian Government demanding their immediate release and trial, stated:

"A complete report of everything that has occurred, together with the names of the persons who took part in the transactions, has been prepared by the accused and is now in the hands of the British Government. If the case against these gentlemen is fully investigated, the names of many persons in prominent situations, in Bolivia as in other countries, will inevitably be cited in the trial and the publicity given to these matters of international character would command the attention of the whole world."

This implied threat, preceded by references to continual questions in the British press and Parliament regarding the accused, was followed by Bolivian Government intervention and soon after an acquittal was announced by the Bolivian Supreme Court. A section of the La Paz press suddenly turned about and declared that the Britishers were being made the scapegoats for civilian and military "bungling" in the Chaco war.

Additional Complications

The situation was further complicated by the resignation of members of the committee revising armament contracts on whose charges the men were arrested. They insisted that the case go forward but their position was immediately undermined by the disclosure of a "reserved decree" which awarded them salaries and allowances while investigation continued—which it did—and a 30 per cent bonus on all sums refunded. In the Ashton-Webster case, therefore, they stood to gain $333,000. The Bolivian press, which, incidentally, has just recuperated its freedom, described this as "percentage patriotism."

While it is widely believed here that the prisoners are the victims of a far-reaching political scandal, there are many appeals for "all the facts," but no one here expects that publicity will be allowed. Every action in La Paz is suggestive of an attempt to smother the question.

The Buenos Aires Herald, British daily, Buenos Aires, printed an editorial backing up the diplomatic demand for release, in view of the fact that there had been no public trial, but condemned both men as "having been stupid to blunder into the arms business. The fact that Ashton and Webster had lived for years in Bolivia," it said, "did not excuse their activity in evading an international arms embargo . . . but even indulgence in blackguardism of trading in armaments does not deprive those who engage in it of their normal legal rights."

The charges against the accused arose out of contracts they had arranged between the Bolivian Government and American and British arms factories. In one case cited, a supply of planes was held up at Lima, Peru, by order of the American State Department, which secured evidence of the nature of the shipment and its destination after its despatch from the United States. It has also been officially disclosed that one American arms agent, cooperating on Chaco contracts with the imprisoned men, escaped by plane from La Paz just before the order for arrests was given. He is now in Santiago.

Bolivia, Second Home

British Minister Morris, in his note, said that Mr. Ashton and Mr. Webster had lived many years in Bolivia and regarded it as their second home. They admitted that they had infringed an international embargo, but it was with the connivance of the Bolivian authorities. They had made a profit, but this was not illegal. The money had all been invested in Bolivian national industries after the war, so there was nothing in their conduct to show they felt guilty. Neither claimed to be versed in military science, and the army and its counselors were solely competent to say whether arms supplied were up to specification. "As soon as Messrs. Ashton and Webster discovered cases in which the Government received defective or inferior materials," according to the Minister, "they were equally as indignant and resentful as the Bolivian Government itself." He added:

"Messrs. Webster and Ashton were actuated by a sincere desire to help the country in its hour of need. It should be acknowledged in their favor that they were successful in obtaining arms for the army in spite of the embargo and at a time of urgent necessity, when nobody was in a position to assume such complicated and risky business."

That the prisoners were only scapegoats is the belief of Hugh C. Stuntz, an American church missionary officer, who, lecturing before the international relations group of the American Women's Club, in Buenos Aires, blamed the Bolivian politicians and war command for the Chaco tragedy. Mr. Stuntz spent considerable time in Bolivia.

He stated he had been amazed to find Bolivian soldiers fighting in the Chaco dressed in American army uniforms "complete to the buttons." He learned that these were purchased for $1.50 each. The Paraguayans naturally assumed that the United States was backing Bolivia. Similarly, when the Bolivians found the Paraguayans were carrying Argentine-stamped rifles, they assumed the River Plate republic was backing Paraguay.

The great need for Bolivia was for national unity, he said.

Textile Expert Chosen

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The National Federation of Textiles, trade association for the silk and rayon industry, announced the appointment of Harry A. Mereness as director of research Oct. 17. Mr. Mereness, was formerly technical director of the federation and a textile expert on standardization for the Government in Washington.

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Inquiry Board Named by Roper In Plane Crash

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Roper appointed a board today to investigate the crash of a United Air Lines ship in the Far West in which 19 lives were lost.

The board is made up of Judge Miller C. Foster, assistant to Col. J. Monroe Johnson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Bryan M. Jacobs, chief of the certificate and inspection division of the Bureau of Air Commerce, and E. L. Yuravich, chief of the air line inspection bureau.

Storm Blamed for Crash Of Plane With 19 Aboard

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 19 (AP)—The first member of a searching party to reach the remote mountain ridge where a transcontinental airliner crashed Sunday night, reported that all 19 persons aboard, passengers and crew, had been killed.

Airline officials refused to hazard an opinion as to definite cause of the crash other than to say it was attributable "in some degree to adverse weather and flying conditions."

A driving wind and rainstorm was lashing northeastern Utah. The airliner plunged into it over the wild Uinta region.

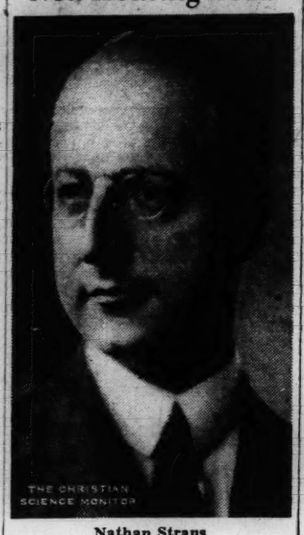
United Airlines Pilot Bob Bergensen, who sighted the wrecked craft on a search flight, said it appeared that the pilot had attempted to return to the Knight emergency field when he got into the center of the storm. The west-bound plane was flying east when it crashed into the mountainside, he said.

Finders of Lost Plane Share in $1000 Reward

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 19 (AP)—A district court jury awarded to four men—Emery Andrews, Melvin Devey, Frank Bateman and William Healey—the $1000 Western Air Express reward for finding its plane lost in the mountains near here last June.

A fifth claimant, Rex Moyle, was ineligible for the reward, as a company employee, the jury held.

New Housing Head



Nathan Straus

President Picks Nathan Straus As Chief of Housing

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt has set in motion the Federal Government's vast new low-cost housing and slum clearance program by appointing Nathan Straus of New York City as administrator.

Mr. Straus, long a student of housing problems in the New York metropolitan area, will take over his new $10,000 post tomorrow after a conference at the White House with the President and Secretary Ickes.

His title will be administrator of the United States Housing Authority, a division created in the Wagner-Steagall Act under Mr. Ickes' Interior Department. He will have control of a $526,000,000 long-range program aimed at elimination of big city slums and seeking to provide low-rent homes and apartments for the poorer classes.

Long Conference

The appointment was announced after Mr. Straus emerged from a long conference with the President at the temporary White House.

Son of an old New York family noted for its philanthropy, Mr. Straus won out over several other candidates for the job, including Howard Gray, chief of the Public Works Administration's housing section; John Ihlder, a housing authority of the District of Columbia, and Langdon W. Post, chairman of the Housing Authority of New York City, of which Mr. Straus is a member. Mr. Gray is understood to have been Mr. Ickes' candidate, although officials would not discuss rival sponsors.

Mr. Straus has been in the government service before. In the old NRA days he was in charge of the Blue Eagle offices in New York. He was frequently consulted by the President when the new housing act was under consideration in Congress last session.

Housing His Hobby

A Democrat, he has on occasions dabbled in city politics. Housing has come more or less as a hobby to him. He has made housing studies here and abroad for Mayor LaGuardia, who is an ardent advocate of the Federal program.

With more than half a billion dollars at his disposal in the next four or five years, he will take over one of the most stupendous tasks created by the New Deal in some time. For loans and grants to local housing groups and initial capital he will have the proceeds of a $500,000,000 bond issue and $26,000,000 in cash. Under the act, capital grants or subsidies may be made in lump sum or in annual contributions spread over a long term of years. Loans also will be made at low rates of interest and local capital will pay part of the ultimate cost.

Museum Expedition Ends Three Adventurous Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Returning to their home port after adventures in the South Seas in which plant and animal specimens were collected, cruising records broken, hurricanes weathered, a war blockade run, their original ship sold, another lost, and sundry other experiences, members of the Fahnestock South Seas Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History disembarked from the Dollar Liner S. S. President Lincoln today.

Those who stayed with the expedition from its beginning three years ago to its end today include Sheridan Fahnestock, master; Bruce Fahnestock, Dennis Puleston and George Glasgow. Here are some of the highlights of the trip, according to brief extracts from an account of their experiences airmailed from Panama:

Planned for Long Time

"Almost three years ago we sailed from New York in our 65-foot schooner Director in the teeth of the same northwest gale that put the square-rigged ship Joseph Conrad ashore in New York Harbor; it was January 1, 1935, and we were headed out on the dream of our lives, a voyage to the South Seas with the wild coast of New Guinea as our objective. We had put in a year and a half of preparation, had almost rebuilt the interior of the ship ourselves, had picked four other affable companions and were outfitted as a complete scientific expedition.

"During the gale, which we ran before, our main hatch went in under one of the few seas Director ever took over her counter. Flooded, the galley was knee-deep in water, and the three men forward who had never before been to sea had to bale with the bucket brigade up the foc's'le ladder for five days before we were able to repair our frozen deck pump. Every loose thing on deck was torn from its lashings. Our big swordfish pulpit was ripped off by one slicing sea. We rigged a canvas spray shield over the helmsman so that ice would not form on his arms and face. Books, clothes, some of our valuable instruments below were ruined. The helmsman, at all times, was lashed to the wheel and Sheridan, the captain of Director, stood one eight-hour trick at the wheel while the thermometer was around four above zero.

"At three in the morning on the fourth day out; a freighter came up from astern taking the great ones over her bows as she, too, ran before it. We requested that she report us all well to New York. We never learned its name.

"In 22 days we went into Limon Bay and prepared to transit the Canal. From there on some of the high spots follow:

"Breaking an all-time sailing ship record from the Isthmus of Panama to the Galapagos Islands—seven days, one hour.

"Searching for and finding seven rare Galapagos tortoise on the lava flows of Floreana Island.

"Procuring the largest tapa cloth (feast cloth of beaten bark) ever to be taken from the South Seas.

"Diving with our own gear in Mangarongoro or Penrhyn Island in the Cook Group for a handful of pearls. Fighting a shark! Trading pearls with natives for shirts, and soap!

Listening In on Search

"Listening to our radio receiver when every station in the area between Australia, Samoa and Noumea was calling us while our transmitter was dead during a storm near Wallis Island. We had been reported long overdue, missing.

"The high spot of the entire voyage—finding and excavating the now much-discussed Nadakunimba Stones, great fragments of rock all carved with as yet undeciphered glyphs which, in the opinion of some ethnologists, may prove the important long-missing link in the theory of the Pacific Migrations. The subsequent reward given us by the Government of the Fiji Islands when they opened up the New Hebrides, Santa Cruz and Owa Raha to us for exploration, mapping, collecting.

"Discovering six previously uncharted islands off the coast of Ndeni Island and requesting the British Admiralty to name them after our ship as the 'Good Director Isles.'

Planned Tibet Flight

"Laying the keel and starting to build a junk in China in which we planned to sail home to New York after selling the schoner Director in Manila.

"Planning a flight into Tibet with three friends, headed by a German pilot, from North China.

"Going through a war in North China with our ship lost to us owing to the war, our possessions scattered the length of China and our loyal crew gone home—Dennis Puleston to England by way of the Trans-Siberian railway, George Glasgow to Panama where first we had met him."

Episcopalian Social Work

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19 (AP)—The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in a message to its clergy and laity throughout the world, asserted today, "The church must not sit quietly by when the world faces acute social and economic problems."

The pronouncement, contained in the triennial pastoral letter, which will be read from hundreds of Episcopalian pulpits, said the church "is intensely concerned with these crises which bring misery and need to God's children," and added:

"Our hearts must be stirred in such a way that it will be our desire and passion to find jobs for the jobless, to carry hope to the hopeless, to assure relief to the oppressed, and, in the words of the Oxford Conference on Life and Work, 'to secure the best possible social and economic structure in so far as such structures and institutions are determined by human decisions'."

The bishops, clergy and laymen constituting the convention declared that "Christian morality and social security depend on belief in the fatherhood of God and on a consciousness of the unity of mankind, realized in terms of actual brotherhood."

At the same time, the committee on the state of the church reported a "revived outbreak of paganism," and said the "attack" can be met only by a "vigorous, united and witness-bearing church."

It rejoiced "in the deepening sense of social responsibility," not only in the Episcopal Church, but in most other communions, and found encouragement in "the aroused and serious consideration of Christian unity," and in greater emphasis on evangelism represented by the forward movement activities.

The committee termed a "shocking commentary" the fact that parish receipts totaled only $51,000,000 in the last three years, compared with $64,000,000 in the previous triennium.

Adoption of a budget of $7,500,000 for mission and church department activities in 1938-39-40 paved the way for adjournment of the convention's fifty-second triennial session late today.

Capital-Labor Justice Urged to Episcopalians By British Industrialist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Justice in dealing with all was the immediate remedy prescribed for present-day industrial strife and the best insurance against the breakdown of the capitalistic system by Seebohm Rowntree, speaking before the social science mass meeting at the fifty-second triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States here.

Mr. Rowntree, who is chairman of the board of Rowntree & Co., Ltd, and a veteran student of the social aspects of industry, came from England to address this assembly on "Christianity and Industrial Relations."

"There will be no lasting peace in industry until it is based on justice, and employers who refuse to conduct their own concerns on this basis are a peril to the community," declared Mr. Rowntree.

"Unions, too, will find that in the long run it pays them better to submit their negotiations to tactful diplomats rather than to blundering bullies."

He called upon the church to instil fundamentals in its adherents that would lead to bringing this sense of justice into industry, but not to attempt to define the precise way these fundamentals should be applied.

Discussing competition, Mr. Rowntree found more in its favor than against it but here, too, urged the introduction of fair play. For the workers' interests he prescribed a living wage and economic security as first essentials to a stable industry.

"The business man must never be content with merely doing his best for those more immediately connected with him and making his own business more and more efficient. He must realize that the whole industrial body is one and he must strive toward a condition of things in which no human being who is honest, industrious and capable, whether he be employer or employee, shall be denied the opportunity to earn a proper livelihood from industry. Without this fair play we are playing into the hands of the extremists toward a bitter struggle."

Liquor's Effrontery In Advertising Draws Presbyterian Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19—"The effrontery of liquor advertising" was condemned in a unanimous resolution at the 115th annual meeting of the Synod of New Jersey of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. here today.

The resolution took particular exception to "the picture of the overflowing beer mug and liquor bottle everywhere apparent along the highway and in newspapers and magazines," and declared that the Sabbath "must at all hazards be preserved against needless commercialization."

The resolution, according to its text, spoke for "more than 400 Presbyterian Churches and 175,134 communicants."

"The two great foes of the Christian Sabbath are the liquor traffic and the gambling interests," the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Johnson, veteran secretary of the New Jersey Lord's Day Alliance, told the meeting, adding that "the Sunday law was not enacted to make people religious, but to guarantee them one day a week for rest." He urged Christians to petition their legislatures for protection from the evils of liquor and gambling.

Crop Control Hearing Asked for Northeast

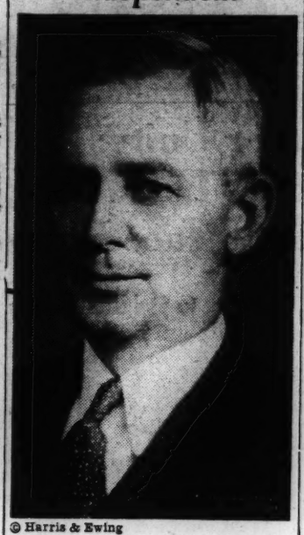
ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19 (AP)—Herbert P. King of Trumansburg, N. Y., president of the New York Farm Bureau Federation, asked congressional leaders to hold a crop control hearing in northeastern United States.

In an open letter to Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, Mr. King said farmers in northeastern United States were overlooked in hearings now being held.

New Aide Reaches Ottawa

OTTAWA, Oct. 19 (CP)—Lieut. R. Scott of the Royal Navy, newly appointed aide-de-camp to the Governor General, has arrived in Ottawa to take over his new duties. He succeeds Lieut. G. Rivers-Smith, who will return to England shortly.

Independent



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Representative John E. Miller

Arkansan Who Defeated Gov. Carl E. Bailey at Special Election for United States Senator

Senatorship Won By Democrat Cool To Executive Plan

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 19 (AP)—A Democratic congressman who campaigned as an independent assumes the senatorial toga of the late Joseph T. Robinson, through defeat of a New Deal Democrat, Representative John E. Miller having won in a contest with Gov. Carl E. Bailey in yesterday's special election.

The contested term expires Jan. 1, 1943, and the Senator-elect said he would take his seat at the special session on Nov. 15.

Associated Press returns showed Mr. Miller with 61,528 votes, to 40,390 for Bailey in 1542 of 1982 precincts. Governor Bailey projected the New Deal into the campaign, terming Representative Miller "anti-Roosevelt," and asserting that a victory for the congressman would be a "slap in the face for Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Representative Miller said he believed that his victory was due to the "feeling of outrage on the part of Arkansas citizens at the nomination made by the Democratic State Committee and at Governor Bailey's refusal to join in the request for a Democratic primary." He did not join in the New Deal issue squarely with Governor Bailey, meeting the latter's charges of disloyalty to the President with the assertion that he never had voted "against the best interests of Arkansas." He was supported by Senator Hattie Caraway and by former Senator Robinson's widow.

Mr. Miller predicted that the court reorganization would not arise in the immediate future. "The executive department should be reorganized," he said, "but I will not agree to give the President unsupervised control in the reorganization of the executive or any other of the governmental branches."

Senator-Elect Miller is a quiet, soft-spoken man who wins friends with courteous attention and polished manners. Born in Stoddard County, Mo., he was educated in the rural schools there and at Bloomfield, Mo. Later he attended Cape Girardeau Teachers College, Valparaiso (Ind.) University and the University of Kentucky Law School.

He began practicing law at Searcy, Ark., in 1912, was elected prosecuting attorney and in 1930 was sent to Congress from the Second District. He was re-elected three times. His wife is the former Ethel Lindsey. They have a son, John Jr., 14, and a daughter, Mary Louise, 17, student at Sullins College, Bristol, Va.

Increase Private Relief Activity, Roosevelt Urges

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared last night that local and private relief activities "must be increased," as federal help for the needy is curtailed in an effort to balance the budget and avoid higher taxes.

In a nationwide radio appeal from his Hyde Park home for "generous" support by the people in the annual community chest relief fund drive, he said the nation must not become 'blinded by the welcome light of returning prosperity to the very real need that still exists for a considerable part of our population."

"The Federal Government, with the return of prosperity," he added, "must more and more narrow the circle of its relief activities and reduce the amount of federal revenue to be expended in the amelioration of human want and distress in the various communities of our land.

"I say this because we all agree that unless federal taxes are to be greatly increased, the expenditures have to be brought within the existing tax receipts.

"Although Federal Government relief activities have to be curtailed, there must needs be no abatement of state, local and individual relief work. Indeed, local and private activities must be increased."

The President spoke on the program of the Community Mobilization for Human Needs. He was introduced by Charles P. Taft, organization chairman, who spoke after the President from the Carnegie Music Hall in Pittsburgh, where Community Chest leaders gathered to map the money campaign in 454 cities.

Collegiate Social Security

HAMILTON, N. Y., Oct. 19 (AP)—Colgate University students learned yesterday that social security is going collegiate. Two representatives of the federal tax department told fraternity treasurers that all students employed by the various chapters must be registered under the federal program.

Driver Not Only Villain: Pedestrian Training Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19—Showing less inclination to dump all blame on the "careless driver," and giving more attention to ways of eliminating conditions that cause accidents, speakers before the National Safety Congress in its annual sessions here recommended a more analytical and scientific approach to the whole safety problem.

Lack of training in the art of crossing streets, as well as in that of driving automobiles, was blamed by some speakers for what might appear to the casual observer to be sheer carelessness. Adults need to study the technique of safety as thoroughly as some of them delve into the fine points of golf, one speaker suggested.

In connection with the problem of educating pedestrians as well as motorists, Robert A. Mitchell, traffic engineer for Philadelphia, pointed out that traffic fatalities among children had decreased in the last five years, while they had increased about 20 per cent among older persons. School emphasis on safety was given the credit.

A feature of the convention was the celebration of the achievement of Kansas City, Mo., in completing a year without the death of a child in a motor accident. Billy Welsh, president of the Junior Safety Councils of Kansas City, received a huge postcard of congratulations from the 10,000 school safety patrol members in New Jersey.

Songs for Safety

Irving Caesar, song writer, gave the convention samples from his new song book, "Sing a Song of Safety." The book is intended for use in teaching school children to be careful, not only in traffic, but in other dangerous situations.

A step toward producing better drivers in the future was described by William H. Johnson, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago. The school district is spending $30,000 in a course to teach 9000 high school boys to drive. Equipment includes 16 test cars. School credit is given for work in the course.

The problem of educating the older driver is more difficult, Dr. Morris S. Viteles of Philadelphia, personnel research representative of the Philadelphia Electric Company, said many men paid more attention to golf lessons than to learning to drive. In handling older drivers, the task of re-educating them to rid them of bad driving habits often was encountered, he said.

The question of the drunken driver received its share of attention. Dr. Rollo N. Harger, who teaches biochemistry and toxicology at Indianapolis, offered an improved means of testing the breath for alcohol.

"Most intoxicated drivers," he said, "are proud to blow up this little red balloon for you. Then you let the contents bubble through a mixture of sulphuris acid, water and a little permanganate. If the driver has had a jigger of whisky, one balloonful will turn the pink liquid pale yellow."

Drunken Drivers Curbed

W. Trevor Davies, in charge of the Bureau of Accident Prevention in Manitoba, said a drastic penalty had reduced fatal accidents involving drunken driving by 75 per cent. The penalty for driving a motorcar while intoxicated, he said, was seven days in jail, the impounding of the car for three months and the suspension of the driver's license for six months.

All blame for accidents was not placed on the driver, however. Admitting that most accidents could be prevented if all vehicles operated at sufficiently low speeds, Harry H. Harrison of Springfield, state traffic engineer for Illinois, pointed out that actually there was only one personal injury accident for every 250,000 miles of motorcar operation. This indicated, he said, that most drivers operated at speeds suited to road conditions.

Burton W. Marsh of Washington, director of safety for the American Automobile Association, blamed unexpected hazards on the highways for trapping ordinarily good drivers. He mentioned suddenly narrowing roads, curves that do not follow a constant degree of curvature, and unprotected grade crossings.

For city traffic, Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Bureau of Street Traffic Research at Harvard University, urged the construction of streets on different levels for traffic of varying types and speeds.

D. D. Fennell of Chicago was elected president of the National Safety Council, succeeding Dr. C. H. Watson of New York. About 8000 persons registered for the meetings, including traffic engineers, city and state safety experts, university professors, industrial safety engineers, executives of safety councils, and laymen interested in the promotion of safety.

German Czechs Ask 'Autonomy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Oct. 19—National Socialists in Czechoslovakia have demanded "autonomy" for Germans living within the confines of this republic.

The action came as a sequel to the clash between the police and followers of Konrad Henlein, leader of the Sudeten German Party at Teplitz-Schönau last Sunday.

The demand for autonomy, and full authority for the Sudetic Germans, was made by Herr Henlein in a letter to President Benes. It protested the alleged "terror" at Teplitz which is now the subject of an official investigation.

The entire affair has evoked a press campaign against Czechoslovakia which the German newspapers are conducting with the utmost vigor.

The Teplitz clash occurred after a meeting addressed by Herr Henlein when police were making way for him and other leaders to get to automobiles. Karl Hermann Frank, deputy leader of the Sudeten Deutsch party, came into conflict with the police.

Rights and wrongs in such matters, it may be assumed, would in other civilized states be settled through judicial investigation. Germany, however, cannot wait for this. Instead an officially organized press campaign now has been launched.

The Henlein letter declares: "Only speedy realization of this demand for autonomy together with the practical achievement of self-administration in national [that is, Sudetic German] affairs by Germans in the German-speaking area can prevent a further increase in tension in the inner political situation."

This letter has not been published in the press here and "Die Zeit," Herr Henlein's press organ, appears today with many blank spaces. The incident brings the Sudetic German party again prominently before the public. Only a few weeks ago Herr Henlein's adjutant, Heinrich Rutha, and certain others were arrested on charges concerning public morals. Such actions by police, it is generally felt, were due to information supplied from within the ranks of the party itself. The party contains at least two wings—moderate and more extreme. Herr Frank, a deputy leader who was involved in the Teplitz affair, has long been regarded as one of the extremists, whose ultimate aim is for a Mitteleuropa under the influence of the Third Reich.

Berlin Holds Moscow To Blame for Events In Czechoslovakia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 19—The familiar charge that Communism, directed from Moscow, is at the back of developments unfriendly to Germany is echoed in the press here in connection with a new criticism of Czechoslovakia. Moscow is held responsible for the alleged rough handling of certain leaders of the Sudeten German Party by the Czechoslovakian police after a meeting at Teplitz-Schönau last Sunday. The press here also declares "that Sudetic German patience is at an end. The atmosphere is laden with thunder and a single spark might be sufficient to turn this indignation into a fire of revolt."

With that argument of racial affinity which is so often used by the Third Reich, the National Zeitung of Essen (Herr Goering's paper) also declares that this is an insult against 70,000,000 Germans. It then comes to the real point when it writes of the responsibility of western democracies and Russia. For it is declared it is under their patronage that Czechoslovakia exercises its "barbarous" rule.

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Hungary's Ready Co-operation Vital in European Settlement

Can Peace Come to the Danube?
Second of Six Articles

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—It does not take a visitor to Central Europe long to find out that Hungary holds the key to a settlement in this part of the world.

The fact jumps to the eyes from the map even before you go there. Hungary is a little alien island surrounded on three sides by a sea of Slavs and Roumanians with whom she has been on anything but friendly terms for years. On the fourth—the west—side is Germanic Austria, against whom the Hungarians have also harbored grievances which—still bitter two years ago—now seem to have been either set aside or settled.

Just beyond this encircling ring are two great powers: Germany and Italy, both of them eager to pull strings in Central Europe to their own advantage. While Hungary is at loggerheads with her neighbors, the Danubian basin must inevitably be in a constant state of turmoil, and so a grave danger to European peace. There are endless opportunities to fish in troubled waters; endless potential causes of war.

Minorities in Former Territories

On the other hand, with Hungary and her neighbors on good terms with each other, they can collectively oppose a formidable front against any aggressor whomsoever he may be. The combined populations of the four Central European States is 58,000,000 and if Austria is added, 65,000,000. The population of Germany is nearly 70,000,000 and of Italy 42,000,000. Only if Germany and Italy joined forces could they hope to ride roughshod over such a combination. Fortunately the territorial aspirations of the two authoritarian states are so diametrically opposed in this area that a joint onslaught by them is virtually out of the question.

The antagonism between Hungary and her neighbors is far older than the peace settlement. It began in the days when Hungary was part-owner of an empire and Hungary's neighbors in their millions were minorities under Hungarian rule. Today the situation is of course reversed. The Succession States have obtained their freedom and now there are many hundreds of thousands of Hungarians who have become minorities in the former Hungarian territories.

In these circumstances it would have been surprising to say the least if Hungary and the other Succession States had been able to bury the hatchet immediately peace was signed in 1918. As recently as two years ago the feud was still in full swing. But today there are definite signs of a new outlook. Hungary is still deeply concerned about the minorities. But whereas two years ago she used to say that nothing would satisfy her except to get back her lost provinces, today she seems ready to content herself, for the time being at any rate, with obtaining assurances that the minorities will receive decent treatment.

The crux of the situation, therefore, is whether this process of appeasement between Hungary and her neighbors will go on, or whether meddlesome fingers from outside will succeed in arresting it.

At the moment it is quite impossible to prophesy one way or the other about this, despite the tentative agreement drafted at Geneva last month between the Little Entente and Hungary. If this is ultimately adopted, there is good reason to hope that it will provide a remedy for the most urgent grievances. Meanwhile, all that can safely be said is that during the last two years the change for the better has been as considerable as it was unexpected by most observers.

One of the hopeful factors in the situation is that Dr. Milan Hodza, the Czech Premier, was a deputy in the Hungarian Parliament before the war and is known, as well as respected, by several members of the present Hungarian Cabinet, among them Koloman Daranyi, the Premier. Dr. Hodza can be relied upon to temper not only the excessive zeal of his own countrymen in disciplining the Hungarian minority, but also by counsel and warning holding back hot heads in Roumania where there has recently been an ominous renewal of the anti-Magyar campaign of some years ago.

Czech Premier Conciliatory

Dr. Hodza's own attitude toward the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia can be gauged from the fact that at mid-summer he delivered a speech in Hungarian in honor of a Hungarian poet who was born in what is now Slovakia and whose memory was being celebrated by his compatriots.

Inquiries in Budapest show that Hungary is extremely sensitive not only on the minority question but also on the question of her legal right to rearm. Everybody knows that to a considerable extent Hungary has already rearmed without asking anybody. But, nevertheless, she wants a formal acknowledgment that she is entitled to do so. Until this is obtained she feels in a position of inferiority. Negotiations in Geneva last month hinged largely on this point.

Two years ago there was not the slightest prospect that the Little Entente would even consider granting such a right. The demand was regarded as ridiculous. But today it is being seriously entertained. The Little Entente insists on negotiating as a unit and is inclined to demand a quid pro quo whereas Hungary expects a simple acknowledgment of her arms equality as a tardy act of justice. Nevertheless, the prospects of a solution do at last appear reasonably good.

Much depends on a settlement of this problem. All hope of appeasement in the Danubian area would disappear if Hungary were to get impatient and follow the example of Germany instead of behaving like Turkey and Egypt, both of whom have recently obtained treaty revision by negotiation. The same unhappy result will follow if the Little Entente States unreasonably refuse to budge from the letter of the peace treaties.

Frontier Issue Shelved

Rearmament and the minority issue are the two chief problems separating Hungary and the Little Entente today. They are serious enough in all conscience. But they are less intractable than the frontier issue, which for the moment at any rate is happily in cold storage.

Already in spite of political tension there is quite a surprising amount of economic co-operation in this part of the world. It is true that Germany has now become easily Hungary's best customer, with Austria a good second. But Roumania is third on the list in respect of Hungary's imports, and both Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia do a considerable trade with her. Prior to the trade war which began around 1930, Czechoslovakia sent more goods to Hungary than any other country and took more from her than any other country except Austria. The Czech-Hungarian trade war is now over and it may be expected that this will not only prove of great economic benefit to both countries, but tend to promote a desire for political co-operation.

Premier Hodza, as a distinguished economist and the author of the so-called Hodza Plan, seeks to build up economic co-operation between all the Danubian countries—not to the exclusion of Germany and Italy, for this is obviously impossible, but in order to increase the general purchasing power of the area and as a prelude to friendly co-operation in the political field as well.

The Central European States undoubtedly stand to gain much from closer political and economic co-operation provided it is not directed against other neighboring countries.

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Prize Opera Contest Extended for Year

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Chicago City Opera Company has extended a contest for composers until Sept. 1, 1938, because, the sponsor explained, even a one-act opera "can't be written overnight."

"Overnight" in this instance was six months, but, General Manager Paul Longone said, that wasn't time enough for interested composers to complete or submit their work.

The company announced its contest last March, inviting American-born composers to submit one-act operas, written in English, requiring not more than 1 hour and 15 minutes and based on a romance of the Civil War era. The deadline first was set at Oct. 1, then extended to Oct. 15, 1937.

Mr. Longone said "only three or four" entries were submitted, therefore the company decided no fair selection could be made.

"We had in excess of 200 inquiries," Mr. Longone said, "and we are confident many of those persons were not only genuinely interested, but set to work. Unfortunately, we apparently allowed insufficient time and, after all, one can't just sit down and write an opera overnight."

Judges for the contest, who will continue in that capacity, are Mr. Longone, Rudolph Ganz of the Chicago Musical College, Felix Borowski, music critic in Chicago for The Christian Science Monitor, and Henry Weber, one of the opera company conductors.

'Mother and Child'

From U. S. Camera 1937, © T. J. Maloney

An Outstanding Print at New York Exhibit

Alertness Enriches Photographic Beauty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The part alertness plays in beautiful photographs is revealed in the story behind the picture "Mother and Child," one of the outstanding prints at the U. S. Camera Annual Show now on at the international building, Rockefeller Center, here, until Oct. 31.

Ruth Alexander Nichols of Westfield, N. J., who made the picture and who is one of the foremost child photographers in the United States, said in an interview that the picture was "one of those casual shots that you turn around and see one day and happily have your camera along."

"My assistants and I had everything packed away in the car—cameras, reflectors, ladders and what not—and we were ready to drive off," Hrs. Nichols said, "when I turned and saw the mother and her child at gate waving us good-by. I told the mother, who is a personal friend, to stay where she was until I could get my camera out again. It was done in a jiffy. Once more we unpacked all our paraphernalia and again went to work. But since the picture came almost ready made and the light was just right, it was a matter of but a few moments to shoot the picture and pack up again."

Mrs. Nichols makes pictures for advertisements—a type of photography well represented at the exhibition in the work of some of the best in the field. In this, as in other phases of camera activity, the quality of work turned out is steadily rising because the standards are higher and mediocrity not tolerated.

Some of the finest pictures at the show are the work of women photographers, such well-known names as Doris Day, Toni Frissell and Barbara Morgan being represented. However, women are still greatly in the minority in this field, although the few who are in it are good ones. Mrs. Nichols believes that the reason fewer women undertake photography as a profession is because it is a fairly "strenuous job."

The exhibition, one of the most important of the year, is sponsored by T. J. Maloney, Inc., of this city, publishers of U. S. Camera Annual, now in its third year, and comprises about 700 photographs selected from about 12,000 submitted by amateur and professionals in various parts of the country.

Correct and Polite Speech Taught Night Taxi-Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Taxicab drivers who use broad a's and cultured consonants may, in the near future, be a feature of Manhattan's colorful night life. A class in public speaking for chauffeurs, beginning at 3 a. m. and continuing until dawn, will be opened on Nov. 1, according to announcement by the Transport Workers Union, the sponsoring organization.

Ever since last July, there has been a daytime course in improved speech for taxicab drivers, who are sometimes said to employ a language all their own in their street conversation. This course has proved so popular that it has been necessary to inaugurate one for drivers whose working hours do not permit them to attend the day classes.

The 3 o'clock morning students will take their places in school three mornings a week, after their last "fare." How to improve their diction, how to think fast, how to conduct a meeting, and how to prepare a speech, are subjects they will study. Their instructor will be Joseph B. English, of the education committee of the union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The most popular of the courses are said to be those in public speaking and in labor union problems.

"Everybody likes to talk and be chairman of the meeting," Mr. English said, "Their occupation," he added, speaking of taxicab drivers, "makes them bright. They've got very good heads. They're out in front all the time, meeting people, shoving around—not like subway workers, underground most of their days and nights.

"Cab drivers have just got to 'barge in' and let themselves be heard. They're a bunch of individualists, and it's our job to teach them, as well as other members of the union, that they haven't arrived—yet—not until they study and know the facts and situations about them."

Subway guards, motorbus drivers, elevated guards, track-walkers and signal men are studying labor union problems, American labor history, elementary economics, labor journalism, current events and public speaking at the union's headquarters at No. 153 West Sixty-fourth Street and in Brooklyn at No. 98 Flatbush Avenue. With the exception of Mr. English, the instructors are provided by the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. English at one time received a two-year scholarship at Brookwood Labor College. Formerly he attended the county schools of South Carolina and at 19 he was president of a local railroad union in Virginia. He announced that plans are being made to renovate one of the large classrooms in the union's headquarters here for use as a library, where the students can do their "home work."

Stevens' Altitude Record Checked

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 19 (AP)—Capt. Albert Stevens' world altitude record of 72,183 feet, made in his 1935 stratosphere flight, has been checked according to official calculations of Prof. Earl Church just completed at the college of applied science, Syracuse University, Professor Church announced yesterday.

The calculations, based on measurements of aerial photographs, were made at the request of the U. S. Bureau of Standards in co-operation with the U. S. Geological Survey, which did the field work in Nebraska, scene of the flight of the stratosphere balloon Explorer II in which the record was established. The flight was sponsored by the U. S. Army and the American Geographic Society.

The study, Professor Church said, was made to check records of the barograph and the tilt indicator of the aerial camera. Two photographs were measured as a basis for calculations to show the exact altitude of the camera at the time of exposure.

The method of calculation has been devised by Professor Church in his research work in photogrammetry.

Plan Caribbean Airport

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 19 (C. P.)—A modern airport will be erected at Plum Point by the Jamaica Government. The site of the new project on this Caribbean Sea colony is across the harbor from Kingston.

'Overpasses' on Airways of Nation

News in Aviation

Like the great trunk highways of the land, the air lanes now have their "overpasses" and "underpasses." Thus any pilot who crosses a main transcontinental airway after Nov. 1 must either descend or ascend 500 feet from his previous altitude, cross the main route, regain his old altitude, and continue.

Under the new federal air regulations promulgated by the Bureau of Air Commerce, this underpassing or overpassing rule is one of the stricter controls set up to make the main highways of the air safer and faster for those who must travel them.

Two Types of Flight

Two new types of flight are established by the new rules. The first is for "contact" flying (or under good conditions of visibility). Here, the bureau states, the "broad rules of the road" may apply. But for the second type, or "instrument flight," (or under conditions of such poor visibility that flying must be conducted by means of radio and aviation aids), fairly strict rules apply.

For instrument flying, planes must be equipped with approved blind flight instruments and two-way radio. Pilots must have an approved "flight plan" in which changes may be made only under the direction of the airways flight control stations.

The great trunk routes of the air will be given traffic light designations. Thus, for instance, the main transcontinental airways will be designated "Green." The Seattle to Bangor route will be "Green, No. 1," the San Francisco to New York route will be "Green, No. 2." The prime north-south routes such as from Boston to Miami, or the Chicago to New Orleans, or the Seattle to San Diego routes will be "amber" airways. All the smaller routes will be "red."

Altitudes Are Set

On "Green No. 1," for instance, all westbound planes must fly at odd thousands of feet of altitude, while eastbound planes must fly at even thousands of feet. The rules apply also to "amber" and "red" airways.

Whenever an "amber" airway crosses a "green" airway, the pilot on the "amber" airway must "underpass" or "overpass" the "green" airway. All airways intersections are mapped so that only two colors ever cross.

New Pilot Designations

Flight for the private flier is made easier also under the Bureau of Air Commerce's new rules for pilot's certificates. After Nov. 1 the private flier no longer must obtain a student's license or submit to a physical examination before he may fly.

The sales end of the business is benefited also by the new rules. Formerly one had no choice but to become a pilot if he handled the controls of a ship. Now an air salesman, provided he is a competent pilot or instructor, may take a plane up, turn over the controls to a "tyro" prospect, who may then decide on the spot whether he likes flying well enough to continue.

The pilot designations have been changed so that a "solo pilot" rating replaces the old student permit. This may be obtained after five hours of flight alone at the controls. The old "SATR" or scheduled air transport rating is replaced by the new "airline pilot" rating, which formally places the commercial airline pilots in a special category.

High Altitude Planes

Confirming the Bureau of Air Commerce predictions in its 10-year survey of flying released last week, Pan American Airways has just announced that the first of the nine Douglas supercharged cabin planes for high altitude operation has been delivered to its Brownsville, Texas, base. There are regular two-engined 21-passenger craft equipped to go over the mountain ranges of Mexico, Latin and South America. Similar to the DC3's which now move over domestic American airways the new Pan American craft are equipped with the new high altitude Wright engines—1000 horsepower motors that can deliver their full rated power up to 10,000 feet by means of more efficient supercharging.

Practically, this means that using only one engine these craft may mount to 10,000 feet, while with both engines they have a "service ceiling" of 25,000 feet. That altitude begins to be well up in the substratosphere.

Construction is shortly also to get underway on the big four-engined Boeing 21-ton stratosphere liners. These are regularly designed for 25,000 service altitudes. However, the new smaller Douglas planes will have oxygen tanks for crew and passengers so that any amount of prolonged cruising "upstairs" may be done experimentally without crew or passenger discomfort.

A. D. H.

Light of Stars That Blew Up 3,000,000 Years Ago Fades

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 19—Astronomers observing two super novae, exploding stars, one of which reached a brilliance 300,000,000,000 times that of the sun, report they are growing dimmer.

The stars were discovered by Dr. Fritz Zwicky last summer, after a year's search of the skies with the 18-inch telescope set up at Palomar Observatory near San Diego, where the new 200-inch mirror will be placed.

Dr. Zwicky, California Institute of Technology astrophysicist, is trying to test his theory that the tremendous energy thrown off in the cataclysmic explosion of these stars reaches the earth as cosmic radiation.

Actually, what Mount Wilson Observatory astronomers studying the stars with the giant 100-inch telescope see now happened 3,000,000 years ago, for they estimte light from the stars would require that long to reach the earth.

Dr. Walter Baade, one of the observers, said the novae are so far away it may be difficult to reach any conclusions as to their hurling off cosmic rays. They hope to find closer super novae, although they are very rare.

"We find the stars are growing dimmer now," said Dr. Baade, "but when we no longer will be able to observe them with the 100-inch reflector, they still will be several thousand times brighter than our sun."

Another thing astronomers want to find about the super novae is what happens to them as they grow fainter, and again distance stumps them. Whatever disaster overtakes super novae creates an explosion which makes them about 10,000 times as bright as ordinary exploding stars.

Several ordinary novae have been near enough for complete observations. An example was Nova Hercules, a star which could be seen only with the larger telescopes. Within less than two weeks its brightness increased 200,000 times until it was one of the most brilliant in the sky, easily visible to the naked eye.

Then slowly it began to fade within a few months and had returned approximately to its original magnitude. Now there is evidence that it has divided into two stars.

Other ordinary exploding stars observed have returned to near their original brightness, but usually with a nebulous ring about them. But what happens to super novae astronomers have yet to learn.

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BOB: Thinking about it won't keep the cold out. I'm jolly glad I went to The Fifty Shilling Tailors early this year.

ARTHUR: Wish I had, too—but I can't make up my mind on what I want exactly. Have they got anything special this year?

BOB: They've a big enough selection to suit you or anybody else, my lad. Look at this one I'm wearing. Isn't that pretty good for 50/-.

ARTHUR: Mm—yes! It's smart—but not quite what I had in mind. I want something that is more free and easy, if you understand me. Something that looks equally at home whether you're wearing a lounge suit or a sporty tweed.

BOB: Then you should see their new Overcoat with the tie belt. It's a brand new style. I'd have bought one myself, only we have to be rather formal in our job.

ARTHUR: Sounds interesting. I suppose the quality of the cloth is up to the standard of their other things.

BOB: Absolutely—you know as well as I do that you can always rely on them for the best quality cloth.

ARTHUR: I'll drop in and see them on my way home to-night. If they fit me up with an overcoat that's as good as this suit I bought from them, I'll be more than satisfied.

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Italy: Consolidating an Empire

(Continued from Page 1)

well sunk to a depth of 445 meters yields 1250 litres per minute, and similar yields have been secured in the steppes of Gefara, stretching from Zuara to Misurata.

By the middle of June last, the Public Works Office in Libya had sunk wells in 14 areas in which land grants have been made, accompanied by the subsidiary works needed for utilizing the great volume of water now rising steadily to the surface.

Brazilian Forage Acclimatized

The discovery of water comes at a time when experimental work, carried out in accordance with instructions given by the Premier as far back as 1926, has succeeded in acclimatizing in Libya several Brazilian forage crops, which yield as much as 550 tons of forage per hectare.

All this opens a new era for Italy's North African colony. Animal husbandry conducted on intensive lines can now become a feature of the farming which hitherto relied almost exclusively on the cultivation of plants suited to arid climates and on a pastoral industry conducted on native lines. Accordingly, the Ministry of Italian Africa is now arranging to intensify the movement of Italian settlers to Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.

The development of the East African Empire is provided for by the measures approved by the Cabinet last June, assigning 12,000,000,000 lire, payable in six annual grants, of which 7,750,000,000 for roads, 670,000,000 for ports, 300,000,000 for hydraulic and hydroelectric works, 200,000,000 for farm settlement, land reclamation and reafforestation, 550,000,000 for public health, 100,000,000 for mining development, 1,892,000,000 for buildings, 60,000,000 for telegraphs, telephones and wireless, and 493,0000,000 for defense works.

In addition to the above allocations, a further grant of 3,000,000,000 lire, payable in three yearly installments, is made to the Government Road Corporation for completing the highways which open up the territory.

Big Outlay on Roads

A statement drawn up by the army-engineering corps shows that during and since the Ethiopian war, 2300 kilometers of motor paths have been laid, 7000 kilometers of road built, as also 2523 lineal meters of permanent bridges, while three great landing fields for airplanes have been made entailing the leveling of an area covering 500,000 square meters and many minor works completed; 400 wireless receiving and transmitting stations have been set up; 2170 kilometers of wire laid for telephones, and an automatic telephone system installed at Addis Ababa.

A national company for generating and distributing electric power has been formed with the participation of all the Italian industrial and comercial companies engaged in that business. A preliminary survey has identified many conspicuous sources of hydraulic power which will allow important future developments, but immediate needs can be met by installing less costly steam power stations.

Recognizing that the problem of cheap transportation is basic to progress, the Italian East African Transport Company has been formed to run motor services for passengers and goods on the main highways of Ethiopia. This company is equipped with fleets of motor vehicles and is opening parking grounds, repair stations, hostels, depots for spare-parts, and filling stations. The Government provides the cars and trucks, the grounds and buildings, and makes a cash grant to the company, which is financed by the issue of government guaranteed debentures, earning 4½ per cent and entitled to a share in the profits.

Meteorological

As far back as July 1936 a meteorological service was set up with a well-equipped central weather bureau at Addis Ababa, corresponding with some 80 sub-stations so that complete data are now available on the rainfall system of Ethiopia.

In August last the main motor highway connecting Addis Ababa, Dessie, Asmara and Massowah was opened to general traffic. It runs a distance of 1196 kilometers and has been completed during the season of great rains which have fully tested its quality.

The rainy season has not been allowed to interfere with the road building program, and during the extensive journey of inspection just completed by the Viceroy, Marshal Graziani, he found gangs of Italian road-builders everywhere pressing forward.

At the close of the rainy season the first batch of settlers will leave Italy to start farming operations. These pioneers will be followed by successive expeditions as quickly as the requisite arrangements for securing success can be made.

Cotton plantations will be one of the new activities, and in this connection the African Cotton Corporation has been set up to ensure the uniform quality and suitability of the varieties planted. Ginning plants will be installed and central stations organized for receiving and sorting the cotton.

Many Visit Poet's Home

GREENFIELD, Ind., Oct. 19 (AP)—Arthur G. Downing, president of the James Whitcomb Riley Old Home Society, said visitors from every state in the Union except Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and New Mexico have registered at the late Hoosier poet's homestead here. Many visitors have come from British Columbia and Mexico, he said. The homestead was transformed into a shrine only recently.

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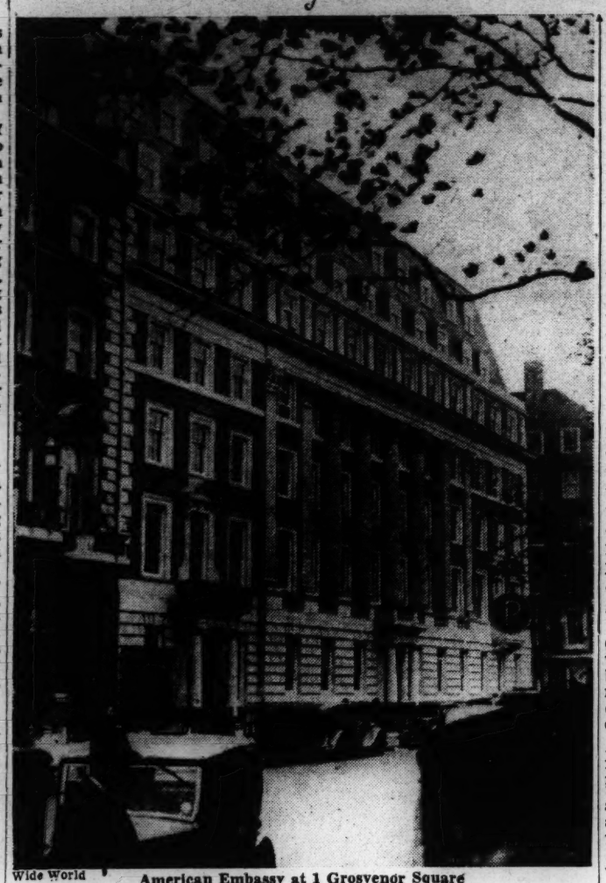


Wide World

American Embassy at 1 Grosvenor Square

Staffs From the Old Embassy and Offices in Various Parts of London Have Been Moved Here. The Architects for the Building Were John Russell Pope and Rosario Candela of the United States

Building at 1 Grosvenor Square equipped to care for staffs from old embassy and from offices scattered in various parts of the city

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The American Embassy here, together with other United States Government offices which have been scattered about in various parts of London, have recently moved into a new building at 1 Grosvenor Square, in the heart of London's Mayfair.

Since 1914 the American Embassy had been located at 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S. W. 1, where the Military and Naval Attachés also had their offices. The Agricultural Attaché was next door at No. 6, the Commercial Attaché was at Bush House, the Treasury Attaché at 20 Regent Street, and the Consulate-General was at 18 Cavendish Square.

These various offices, with the exception of the Maritime Commission, which remains at Bush House, now benefit from a central location with modern office equipment and in accordance with American ideas of efficiency.

The offices were planned by the late John Russell Pope, distinguished New York architect, and they embody the latest styles of modern design. Following the lines of Georgian architecture, the building is faced with red brick and stone. The American eagle is reproduced in wrought iron in the entrance gate.

The consulate, immigration, and treasury offices occupy the ground floor, the Embassy is on the first floor, and other U. S. Government departments occupy part of the third floor. The rest of the building is used for fashionable flats. The Ambassador's room is decorated in the American style of 1820 painted broken-white, and with silk-panelled walls.

At the same time that offices were being moved into the new quarters, several changes were made in the United States diplomatic staff.

Ray Atherton, Counsellor of the Embassy in London for 11 years, was appointed American Minister to Bulgaria. Mr. Atherton was succeeded as Counsellor to the Embassy in London by Herschel V. Johnson, formerly First Secretary to the Embassy.

The office of American Consulate-General, filled by Robert Frazer since 1932, has been left open by the appointment of Mr. Frazer to the office of American Minister to El Salvador.

The new Consul-General of London will be Douglas Jenkins, who has been serving as Consul-General of Berlin since 1934. Mr. Jenkins has had 11 years' experience as Consul-General in China.

Free Press Campaign Urged

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 19 (AP)—Grove Patterson, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, urged today "a campaign of education through which the average American citizen can be convinced that this freedom of the press, of which he hears so much, is not a meal ticket for editors but life itself for him and this nation."

Mr. Patterson, editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, made the proposal in an address prepared for delivery as a Don Mellett memorial lecture at the University of Illinois. It was the seventh of the lectures established to perpetuate the memory of the Canton, Ohio, editor who was assassinated in 1926 assertedly because of his campaign against vice, corruption and lawlessness.

The "campaign of education," Mr. Patterson said, was prompted by two observations:

"First—that the average citizen thinks many newspapers do not treat him well. Second—that the average citizen thinks that freedom of the press is merely a privilege editors seek for their own profitable enjoyment.

"I fear Mr. Average Citizen thinks of the right of freedom of the press as a right that journalists are forever worrying about and of which, in his opinion, they already have too much."

Waterways Men Praise Army Work

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19 (AP)—The sea-going convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association was ended yesterday and army engineers were indorsed by resolution for their construction of public works.

The resolution, voted at the final session Oct. 17, was one of several adopted by the group. It praised the "skill, knowledge and integrity of the army engineers" and urged "the President and the Congress to conserve and maintain the present system" of "improvement of our rivers and harbors for navigation. . . ."

Although the delegates adopted a resolution approving a canal across Florida without specifying route or dimensions, they emphatically defeated one that would approve the government-planned Florida ship canal. They also adopted a resolution in favor of the proposed ship canal across New Jersey from the Delaware River to New York Bay.

Many of the convention sessions were held in a steamer in Chesapeake Bay as it visited inland water reaches on the east coast.

In its elections the convention continued the incumbency of J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia as president and named as vice-presidents at large: John H. Small of North Carolina; Frank S. Davis of Massachusetts; William E. Woollard of New York; Thomas B. Stockham of Pennsylvania; Howard W. Jackson of Maryland; A. B. Schwartskopf of Virginia; and E. G. Sewell of Florida.

The meeting voiced approval of a suggestion that next year's convention be held in a boat cruising the entire length of the Atlantic inland waterway system.

American Bar Names Four Committee Heads

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Appointments to chairmanships of four American Bar Association committees by Arthur T. Vanderbilt, president of the association, were announced yesterday.

They were: American citizenship—Ralph B. Quillian of Atlanta, Ga.; Labor, Employment and Social Security—John Lord O'Brien of Buffalo, N. Y.; Securities Laws and Regulations—John Gerdes, of New York; and Administrative Law—former Dean Roscoe Pound of Harvard Law School.

Former Georgia Official Fined in Federal Suit

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19 (AP)—Alex Howell, former state school supervisor and brother of Hugh Howell, ex-chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, entered a plea of nolo contendere recently to a federal charge of using WPA workers to send out political campaign literature. He was fined $100 which he paid.

The plea, which means he pleaded neither guilty nor innocent, was entered only to one count of the indictment. The Government dropped our other counts.

Easing the Worker's Task Is Theme of Business Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The modern business office is equipped with many devices which stress "workers' rights" rather than old-fashioned "boss comforts," according to the thirty-fourth National Business Show, which opened yesterday at Commerce Hall, Port Authority Building, where it will continue through Saturday. Approximately 1500 exhibits, covering three acres, are on display.

Chairs for the average office worker are more comfortable; complicated machines are wearing shields to protect those who operate them; stationery is tinted to relieve the light glare; the pages of shorthand notebooks turn automatically; ink wells need to be filled but once a year.

Aids for Workers

"Whereas past shows seemed to place the major emphasis upon how much the displays would contribute to employer advantages," an official of the exposition said, "a livelier and studied consideration for the employee seems to be embodied in a great many of this year's exhibits. In keeping with general economic and social trends, little has been overlooked that makes for increased comfort, ease, safety and simplicity for the worker.

"Most of the newest machines are completely automatic, requiring little physical effort. Office furniture is scientifically designed for maximum ease; and workers' clothes are newly guarded against undue wear or unnecessary damage."

The list of novelties at the show includes legless desks, telephones in 12 colors, a typewriter that writes in reverse, reflecting its image in a mirror, a typewriter that can automaticallly x-out errors, iceless water-icers, rainbow-tinted cash registers and a "conference recorder, said to be a strong urge toward keeping office conversations along strictly business lines.

Youthful Editor Attends

Opening day saw interested clusters of visitors around a typewriter placed under a fountain, its keys dripping with water to "lend spectacular proof of durability." Others lingered before a demonstration of an adding machine, showing a short-cut method which has reduced the number of operations from 109 to 26.

One of the nation's youngest business men who is represented at the show is Buster Hoefer, 12-year-old editor of the Sheboygan (Wis.) Weekly. Production of his paper, which has a circulation of 300 and a reader following of 300,000, is a feature at the show.

"The best place in the world to find out what tomorrow's business is to be like is the National Business Show," Buster announced, "for the folks who make the tools with which we do business have to anticipate tomorrow's requirements. That's what I'm interested in—a look at the business future. Incidentally, I hope to round up a few more subscribers and a lot more advertisers."

Radio Serves to Strengthen Friendship Between Americas

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Oct. 19—Use of short-wave radio specifically for the purpose of increasing inter-American understanding has just been inaugurated by the World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation of Boston, in co-operation with the Pan American Union.

An initial broadcast Oct. 15, in which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, participated, will be followed by a series of half-hour programs to be sent out over Station W1XAL each Friday evening at 9 p. m., E. S. T., beginning Oct. 29.

The address of Secretary Hull, in which he pointed to the vast possibilities of radio communication as a factor in the development of international goodwill, was picked up and rebroadcast on regular wavelengths in the Argentine, Uruguay, Peru, Guatemala and Ecuador, thus making it possible for even those without shortwave sets to receive it.

Mr. Hull called attention to resolutions adopted by the Montevideo conference in 1933 and the Buenos Aires conference last December, looking toward the use of radio as a means of fostering closer relations between the North and South American nations. Only by increased understanding of the "outstanding developments of the national life of other peoples," Mr. Hull said, "can we hope to build up an international system so firmly grounded in mutual understanding that it will be proof against any shocks to which it may be subjected."

For Walter S. Lemmon, president and founder of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, the new series marks fulfillment of a dream of nearly 20 years, born when as a young naval officer he explained his budding ideas on the use of voice radio to foster better international relations to President Woodrow Wilson during a shipboard conversation.

"President Wilson's initial encouragement of these ideas remained with me through the years, until the discovery and use of the short-waves for spanning continent and ocean made this vision become a practical possibility," Mr. Lemmon says.

"Today we have in actual operation a new form of educational institution utilizing the swift radio waves of this modern age but co-operating closely with the already established American centers of higher learning. Its hub may be in Boston, but its influence is already spreading to the four corners of the earth."

Mr. Lemmon expressed appreciation for the co-operation of the Pan American Union and for a gift from the Rockefeller Foundation making it possible to entirely divorce the programs from commercialism.

To allow participation by individuals in different sections of the hemisphere, the new series will be broadcast by means of electrical transcriptions. Recordings made in the home country of the lecturer will be sent to Boston to be put on the air by Station W1XAL. Each program will run half an hour and will consist of one or two talks and Latin American music.

Europe Awaits Action on Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 19—A tense but not unhopeful atmosphere filled Downing Street today when the chairmen of the sub-committee of the International Non-Intervention Committee met to hear the views of Premier Mussolini, Reichsführer Hitler and Joseph Stalin on the Franco-British five-point plan for ending foreign intervention in Spain.

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, was in the chair for the first time since the committee was formed. Although other foreign ministers did not attend, as had been thought possible when Mr. Eden's decision to preside was first made known Friday, all the delegates had been in close touch with their governments over the week-end. The German Ambassador to Britain, Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, even went to the length of flying to Munich to see Herr Hitler, who is at Berchtesgaden.

The fact that Herr von Ribbentrop had not returned in time for today's meeting, while inevitably preventing major decisions being taken, is not regarded as a discouraging feature of the situation, despite the intention of trying to put a brake on the proceedings, attributed to Germany by the inspired press of Berlin today.

Withdrawal Without Force

On all sides it is realized that the coming week may mean the turning point in the post-war history of Europe. Signs are multiplying that the British Cabinet is increasingly against allowing Signor Mussolini continued scope in Spain. The only question is how to get him out without using force.

Hopes of success, however, have been enhanced by publication in Italy yesterday of an official statement deliberately minimizing the extent of Italian intervention. This is held here to show that the Duce has at last been forced onto the defensive in regard to the Spanish adventure.

Whether or no the figures are accurate, the fact that Signor Mussolini himself has now pledged that his adventure is after all only a little one, makes it easier for him to end it, it is argued here.

Working for Compromise

The road, however, to agreement is still admittedly long. There is evidence that Italy and Germany mean to insist that supplies of war material to Valencia must be stopped before volunteers are withdrawn. This is believed to be the true inwardness of their demand for recognition of belligerent rights for Gen. Francisco Franco since he has command of the sea.

It is to pave the way for a compromise on this point that the technical subcommittee met yesterday to discuss means for restoring and tightening the control system. Though this subcommittee has not completed its work, it is understood to be making progress.

Meanwhile, the question of a "token" withdrawal of foreigners is very much in the foreground. A suggestion is heard in this connection that the first to come out should be airmen—precautions, of course, being taken to prevent their going back again.

The clash of views between Britain and France on the one hand and Italy and Germany on the other on the principal points before the committee remained unmodified. Britain and France insist on:

1. Withdrawal of a substantial number of volunteers before consideration of belligerent rights for the warring factions:

2. Withdrawals in proportion to the total number now on each side and not in equal numbers.

The only hope of breaking the deadlock was felt to be the extent with which the Duce was impressed by the Anglo-French threat "to recover liberty of action" and scrap the non-intervention plan if negotiations break down.

Volunteer Figures Stressed in Berlin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 19—A leading place is given in the German press today to the Italian claim that only 40,000 Italian volunteers are now in Spain.

This statement has served at least one end—to remove the fiction so long maintained of no "Italian volunteers" in Spain. The contention in the British press that the numbers are more like 100,000 is described as "juggling with figures." As to the question whether there are 10,000 or any number of German technicians also on Gen. Francisco Franco's side, no reference is made in the German press.

The desire of Germany to exclude Soviet Russia from Europe shows itself in press allegations that the Russians are responsible for the trouble in Spain.

British Monarchs on Tour

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth departed last night for a three-day tour of Yorkshire. They were accompanied by Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, acting as Minister in Attendance.

MEET HUDSON FOR 1938

New HUDSON Terraplane • New HUDSON Six • New HUDSON Eight

117-INCH WHEELBASE . . . 96 AND 101 HORSEPOWER | 122-INCH W. B. . . . 101 AND 107 H. P. WITH SIX STAR MOTOR | 122 AND 129-INCH WHEELBASE . . . 122 HORSEPOWER

3 BRILLIANT NEW CARS

Built to Excel . . . in Style, Performance, Long Life

Here are three greater new Hudsons . . . Hudson Terraplane, Hudson Six and Hudson Eight . . . magnificently styled for 1938. They ride and drive with the smooth brilliance found only in recognized performance champions. They stand up amazingly well as shown by official figures on resale value, the accepted measure of the long life built into a car, which any Hudson dealer can show you. They cost little to run . . . and come to you for 1938 *at prices starting down close to the lowest.* They are cars that *cost* you less for what you *get* than any others in the world. *Meet* Hudson . . . then *drive* a Hudson. Discover America's No. 1 value cars—bigger, better, longer lasting.

PRICES START DOWN CLOSE TO THE LOWEST with the new low-cost Hudson-C.I.T. Time Payment Plan—terms to suit your income.

MORE Size . . . MORE ROOM Inside . . . New Luxury Interiors.

1938's GREATEST DRIVING FEATURE: Hudson's Selective Automatic Shift Transmission. Now . . . in its fourth year . . . greater than ever. NEVER push the clutch pedal. A low cost optional extra; conventional shift lever available without cost.

DUO-AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC BRAKES: Latest, most advanced hydraulics; and the ONLY braking system with a separate mechanical system in reserve, from the same brake pedal. Easy handling parking brake under dash. SAFEST BRAKES ON ANY CAR. BODIES ALL OF STEEL, including roofs of steel, for greater safety.

WHEELBASES: 117 inches in Hudson Terraplane; 122 inches in Hudson Six; 122 and 129 inches in Hudson Eight.

HORSEPOWER: 96 and 101 in Hudson Terraplane; 101 and 107 in Hudson Six; 122 in Hudson Eight.

Don't miss Hudson's "HOBBY LOBBY", over Columbia network every Wednesday evening: 7:15 E. S. T., 9:30 C. S. T., 8:30 M. S. T., 7:30 P. S. T.

Hudson Motor Car Company

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Young Virginian Awarded $500 Prize as 'Star Farmer'

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19 (AP)—Robert Lee Bristow, courageous young farmer from Saluda, Va., who took over a debt-ridden farm and is making it pay, won the title "Star Farmer of America" today. The award is given annually to the outstanding member of the Future Farmers of America. It carries a $500 cash prize.

Announcement and presentation of the award, sponsored by the Kansas City Star, was made from the Arena at the American Royalty Livestock Show. At the same time, five other state and regional winners who were given $100 each were announced. They included Eugene Warren, Calico Rock, Ark., star farmer for Arkansas, and William Stiers, Alexandria, Ohio, star farmer for the north Atlantic region.

Mr. Bristow, whose parents passed on shortly after he graduated from high school, took over the home farm of 203 acres two years ago. It carried $2451 in mortgages, its soil was depleted and there was little equipment. Today he is making it pay, is paying off the indebtedness, and is building up the soil. These efforts won him the award.

The first year he cleared $600 on his chickens and hogs and $125 on a grist mill he powered by a tractor motor which he made from an old model automobile. Now he has 465 chickens, 700 chicks, 69 acres under cultivation; two mules, three cows, three sows and 22 pigs. He has sold 13 pigs and 135 pullets.

A brother and sister live with the young farmer.

At Last—The Flying Yacht

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—It not only will fly through the air with the greatest of ease but in the greatest of luxury—and with a shower bath aboard. For the flying yacht has come. It is now in the engineering stage at the Boeing Aircraft Company plant and is being built for Capt. George Whittell of California. It will cost slightly less than $300,000.

The yacht will be built on the same plan as the four-engined transports now being built for both Pan American Airways and for Transcontinental & Western Air. While these commercial "clippers" will accommodate 33 passengers, this luxurious boat will use the same space for more commodious quarters for seven passengers and a crew of three.

Dining room and lounge, bedrooms for guests, a master suite, hot and cold running water, a radio for program reception, and a refrigerator in the galley will be among the ship's luxuries.

The plane will be able to reach a speed of 250 miles an hour and will have a cruising capacity of approximately 3300 miles, ample time for cruising to Europe with side trips on the way. Captain Whitell will use the plane for world cruises.

Round Earth Was Early Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19—Belief in the roundness of the earth was practically universal among scholars long before the day of Columbus, and the common idea that Columbus was one of the first to hold this conception is completely false, James Stokley, director of the Fels Planetarium, declared in a Columbus Day statement.

Parmenides, a Greek philosopher of the early fifth century, B. C., was the first to suggest that the world was spherical, so far as is known, Mr. Stokley asserted.

"Many centuries before Christ," his statement continued, "men traveled great distances and noticed that when they went southward stars appeared which they could not see at home, while as they went northwards, stars which they could see at home, dropped below the southern horizon. They also noticed that the length of the daylight hours changed as they went north or south. These things, they realized, could only be explained by assuming the earth to be round.

"Doubtless working men and peasants of the fifteenth century had no conception of a round earth, because education was confined only to the few. As a matter of fact, it is possible to find people today who do not believe in this well-known fact." But it was commonly realized by educated men even during the so-called "Dark Ages."

Schoolgirl Only Five Years Ago Has First U. S. Sculpture Salon

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Sally Ryan opened her first American showing of sculpture here yesterday, after only four years of work and a scant three months of formal training.

Five years ago, she was a schoolgirl in Montreal, scribbling figures and faces in her textbooks. Today, she is an avowedly professional artist with dreams of doing something big and grand in stone some day.

"Bronzes, you never know when they'll be turned into ammunition," she said the other day.

Granddaughter of Thomas Fortune Ryan whose name represented $200,000,000 in industry and finance, she is an assured young woman with short-clipped blonde hair, clear blue eyes and a firm handclasp.

The talent in those hands was discovered quite accidentally. Her brother needed help in modeling a plasticine relief map for his geography lessons and, she said, "I found it was more fun working in the round than with pencil and paper."

After three months of study, she had the head of a laborer accepted by the Toronto Royal Academy of Arts. At 17, she was invited to show three pieces under the auspices of the Art Association of Montreal and went to Europe with her mother soon afterward to begin work seriously.

Nearly all of her work since that time is included in the new exhibition. It was shown in London in July, shortly before she returned to America to spend a holiday at Banff, Alberta, Canada.

In the group of 17 pieces are portraits of Miss Tilda Hammond of Banff; Ellen Ballon, pianist of Montreal, who is here with Miss Ryan; Mrs. J. Ormond Lawson-Johnson, an American living in England; Ralph Gustafson, Canadian poet; Val Gielgud, dramatic director of the British Broadcasting Company and brother of John Gielgud whose "Hamlet" was a triumph of the last New York season; Viscountess Maidstone, daughter of the former Gladys Vanderbilt; Captain Victor Cazalet, member of Parliament; and Geoffrey Vickers, V. C.

Listed last in her catalogue is "self impression, unfinished," her first attempt at stone-carving.

Very proud of having her work exhibited in New York, where she was born, Miss Ryan nevertheless was a little anxious about it as she lunched with her father, Allan A. Ryan, tall and hale.

"I hope this showing will be successful," she said, "for his sake."

After the exhibition—"I am anxious to get back to work. I am going back to England to finish some commissions, but I am going to work over here eventually."

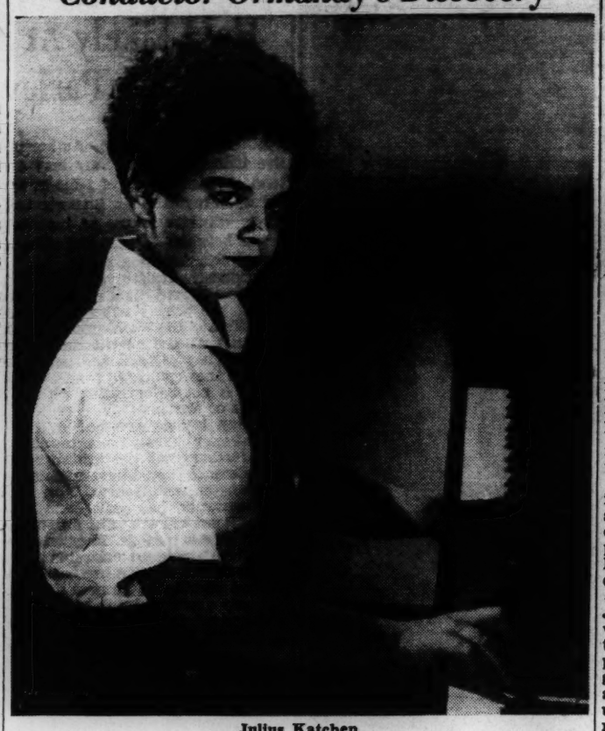
Banks Asked to Watch

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation called upon all banks today to watch out for ransom bills paid for the return of Charles S. Ross, Chicago kidnap victim. Simultaneous with the disclosure in Chicago that relatives had paid $50,000 for safe return, Mr. Hoover mailed to banks a list of $5, $10 and $20 bills comprising the ransom.

Sentenced for Perjury

DETROIT, Oct. 19 (AP)—A charge of perjury in the trial of 12 fellow Black Legion members brought Elmer Anderson a four to 10-year prison sentence yesterday. He pleaded guilty to uttering false statements at the trial several months ago which followed the roadside slaying of Charles A. Poole.

Conductor Ormandy's Discovery



Julius Katchen
Eleven-Year-Old Long Branch Boy Who Will Be Piano Soloist at the Next Philadelphia Orchestra Concert

Boy Pianist Concert Soloist For Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19—At the first meeting of the Philadelphia Orchestra Club—a new organization formed by younger music lovers in the social circle of the city—Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the orchestra, introduced as a surprise after luncheon, the soloist for the next week's concerts—an 11-year-old discovery of his own, Julius Katchen.

As a matter of fact the "discovery" was more in the nature of the finding of Mr. Ormandy by the young pianist. Describing it, Mr. Ormandy told the club that at a rehearsal last season the boy suddenly appeared, asked whether he was speaking to Mr. Ormandy, and then insisted that he wanted to play.

"Very well," said the conductor, "but we have no orchestra parts."

"I have them here, under my arm," said the intruder.

"Well, then," Mr. Ormandy agreed, "we are very busy as you can see. But you can have just five minutes—not a minute more!"

The music was passed around and Saul Caston took the baton as Mr. Ormandy went out into the auditorium with Mrs. Leopold Stokowski. The boy began Mozart's D minor concerto. The five minutes became 10, 15, 20 and finally half an hour.

"He played the concerto all the way through," said the conductor. "And he played it so well that I engaged him for the coming season. He is here now, and he is going to give you a preview at this piano!"

After the sturdy youngster, who has also taken swimming honors in Long Branch, N. J., where his father is an attorney, proceeded to play Scarlatti's Pastorale, Chopin's nocture in D flat major, and a Brahms rhapsody in E flat major. The members of the new club enthusiastically agreed with Mr. Ormandy's valuation of his work.

Julius explained that all his family are musical and that he has been practicing four and a half hours a day under the direction of his grandmother—and enjoying it.

Mr. Ormandy told the club also that he found the Youth Concert the previous evening, a real inspiration because of the real enthusiasm for good music displayed by all the children and young people in the packed auditorium.

"What interested me especially," he added, "was that after the performance a group of young girls came to my room—not to ask for autographs as I expected, but to offer suggestions for future programs."

Among the plans of the new Orchestra Club are attendance at some rehearsals, and at some of the 26 radio broadcasts planned for this season.

"Not until you have seen how your orchestra tackles the most difficult modern compositions at sight at a rehearsal," said the conductor, "will you realize just what a wonderful group of musicians it is."

Bartholomew Pay Now $2000 a Week; He Gets $1 of It

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19 (AP)—Freddie Bartholomew got a $50,000-a-year pay raise, but his troubles aren't over yet. Nov. 1 comes a hearing on his parents' suit to set aside his adoption by his aunt, Miss Mylli-cent Bartholomew, on grounds of deception. The 13-year-old boy actor won a new contract from M-G-M yesterday, giving him $2000 a week (and $1 a week spending money) for two years.

The child star's old contract brought him $1100 a week. Under the new he will get $2000 a week for 40 weeks and $3000 weekly for six weeks of personal appearances. Miss Bartholomew will get $4000 a year for taking care of him. Col. William H. Neblett, Freddie's lawyer, wanted more money, too. Te got $10,000 out of the salary dispute case and asked for $15,000 more. The suit was closed yesterday. The court told him he might petition for it.

If Freddie reaches the "awkward age" at the end of two years, as the studio anticipates by providing a lower salary, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil L. Bartholomew, have two daughters ready to step into the breach.

"Freddie's two sisters, Eileen, 17, and Hilda, 15, are away ahead of him in looks," said the father. "Right now they're in a convent, after brushing up on their French in Paris last summer. They're anxious to come to Hollywood. They think we're in Scotland now, or we'd probably have had to bring them."

Prizes Offered Chicago Teachers Of College Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—Teachers of undergraduates at the University of Chicago who are outstanding in their work in training young men and women are to be rewarded. Annual awards of $1000 each to three outstanding teachers have been provided by a gift of $75,000 made by an anonymous alumnus, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, the president, announces.

The purpose of the award is to interest teachers in training not only scholars and research workers, but also young men and women for intelligent and public spirited participation and leadership in business, civic and professional careers, the donor stated in his letter of gift. He further said he hoped the award would result in constantly improving the Chicago faculty who teach undergraduates.

The gift will be especially valuable in calling attention to the university's interest in the field of college education, Dr. Hutchins stated, and pointed out that there will be no lack of competition for these generous awards.

Prizes will be announced at the June convocation each year. Awards will be made by the Board of Trustees on the recommendation of the president. Under the terms of the gift, no instructor who has won an award will be eligible for a second until the third year thereafter, and no one may receive the prize more than three times. Although the awards are intended primarily as a recognition of excellence in teaching undergraduates and normally will be conferred on faculty members so engaged, an award not exceeding $1000 in any one year may be conferred on the discretion of the president and the trustees upon one who has contributed notably to the improvement of undergraduate instruction, though not primarily engaged in teaching.

America First: Tourist Record in U. S. Parks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Americans in greater number than ever before saw America first during the travel year ended Sept. 30.

The National Park Service reports to Secretary Ickes that 15,000,000 persons, or one-eighth of the nation's population, visited areas under its jurisdiction this year. A 26 per cent increase was registered over 1936's record-breaking attendance.

National parks were the top attraction, with 7,000,000 visitors. Miscellaneous memorials drew 3,287,000; national monuments, 1,770,000; national military parks and cemeteries, 1,692,000; national historical parks, 770,000; the Boulder Dam recreational area, 389,000, and battlefield sites, 210,000.

"There is apparently no limit to next year's potential park travel," A. E. Demaray, acting park director, reported to Mr. Ickes.

Of the 26 national parks which reported a total of 7,012,000 visitors, Shenandoah in Virginia attracted the greatest number, 1,041,000.

New York's Statue of Liberty, with 319,000 visitors, attracted more persons than any other national monument.

Visitors to the various areas during 1937 compared with 1936 attendance follows:

National Parks—Acadia in Maine, 383,000 and 340,300, and Fort McHenry, Maryland, 219,100 and 166,400.

National Military Parks—Battleground National Cemetery, Washington, D. C., 3000 in 1937 and 2700 in 1936; Gettysburg National Military Park and cemetery, Pennsylvania, 622,300 and 604,100.

National Battlefield Sites—Antietam, Md., 88,900 in 1937 and 26,700 in 1936; Fort Necessity, Penna., 105,600 and 25,000 (estimated).

Miscellaneous Memories — House where Lincoln died, Washington, D. C., 91,700 and 83,600; Lincoln Memorial, Washington, 1,252,400 and 857,400; Lincoln Museum, Washington, 132,700 and 114,900; Washington Monument, Washington, 998,600 and 857,400.

Attaché Changes in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Major William Francis Freehoff has arrived to assume his duties as military attaché at the American Embassy, replacing Lieut.-Col. Herbert E. Marshburn, who is transferred to Fort Devens, Mass., after four years at the Mexican post.

Major Freehoff, a native of Philadelphia, has risen from the ranks in Army service, having enlisted as a private in 1905. He was four times wounded during his service in the World War, and has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for valor in action, with the Silver Star, the Purple Heart, the Croix de Guerre and the Japanese Order of Merit. He has served in the Philippines and in various posts throughout the United States.

Colonel Marshburn has been unusually honored in his four years' period of service in Mexico, having received a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Mexico, and having been made a member of the Mexican Geographic Society. Further, he has been made a member of the Mexican Academy, "Ateneo de Sciencias," the oldest scholarly society in Mexico; and he was recently decorated with the Order of the Aztec Eagle, third class, which is the highest civil decoration the Mexican Government confers upon a person of non-Mexican nationality. Colonel Marshburn is a native of Waycross, Ga.

Ross Ransom Paid, Family Waits Word

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—D. M. Ladd of the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced today that the family of Charles S. Ross, retired greeting card manufacturer, had paid $50,000 ransom for his return.

Mr. Ross was kidnaped 24 days ago.

Simultaneously, a corps of government agents and the state's attorney's police swung into an intensive hunt for the snatch gang.

Mr. Ladd said his department could give no information as to the details of the payment which "was handled entirely by the family upon what they believed to be definite proof they were in contact with the kidnapers."

"We, of course, could not be a party to the payment of a ransom in a kidnaping case, and necessarily the same was handled by the family. As we are advised, the family upon payment of the money waited for a reasonable period of time beyond the time the kidnapers indicated they would release Mr. Ross and then made a final appeal to the kidnapers for his release."

Mr. Ladd said the payment was made in bills of $5, $10 and $20. He added that "it is the desire of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the public be on the alert for the appearance of these bills either as now in their possession or as subsequently may be received by them."

AMERICA'S EFFICIENCY EXPOSITION

34th ANNUAL NATIONAL Business Show

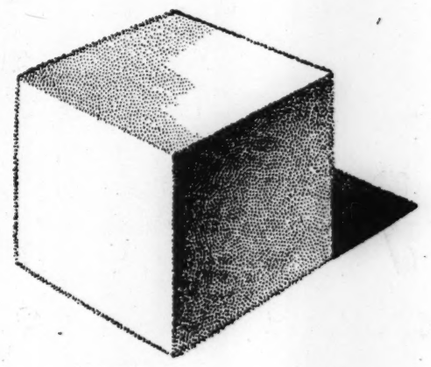
THIS WEEK
Oct. 18th to 23rd
1 p. m. to 10 p. m. daily

COMMERCE HALL
PORT AUTHORITY BUILDING
Eighth Avenue at 15th Street
New York

SALES
SERVICE
FOLLOW-UP
PURCHASES
PERSONNEL
ECONOMIES
ACCOUNTING
COLLECTIONS
RECORDS
DISTRIBUTION
MANAGEMENT
CONTROL

I DIDN'T KNOW THAT ABOUT ALUMINUM

This block of Aluminum NOW 7¢
Reduced from $2.66



The chunk of aluminum pictured is exactly the size of a pound of iron. It's worth 7 cents. Fifty years ago, it would have cost $2.66. (You know of course that aluminum weighs only a third as much as iron.)

Aluminum sold for *8 dollars* a pound fifty years ago, and wasn't of much use to anyone — just a novelty.

It sells in bulk for *20 cents* a pound today, and is useful to everyone.

Considering the thousand ways in which aluminum, bought from foreign and domestic sources, is used by scores of manufacturers in the United States, you'd think others here besides ourselves would reduce it from its ores. There is a plentiful supply of ore, and the process is well known and available to all.

Others seemingly are unwilling to risk the investment necessary to produce raw aluminum in this country to sell for 20 cents a pound.

Because of the extreme difficulty and costliness of getting aluminum out of its ores, 20-cent aluminum is surprisingly cheap aluminum.

Naturally, we want aluminum to be as cheap as it possibly can be, in order that the use of it will increase.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA

nature MADE ALUMINUM *LIGHT*
BUT *man* HAS MADE IT *CHEAP*
AND *PLENTIFUL* AND *STRONG*

ALCOA ALUMINUM

Johnson Sees Entanglement With League as U. S. Danger

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California warned America today against League of Nations entanglements in the Sino-Japanese conflict and called upon President Roosevelt to explain "just what he will do and not do" for the promotion of world peace.

In a statement released here, the Senator asked why the Administration did not invoke its Neutrality Act, which he opposed in the Foreign Relations Committee and on the Senate floor. The statement was entitled "The Road to War."

"Americans with almost absolute unanimity cry keep us out of this, mind our own business, we want no combination with the League of Nations or its members, we want no war," declared Senator Johnson.

Warns of Propaganda

He said the same type of propaganda that led America into the World War "today befools and bemuses us. Americans must not forget."

The Senator declared the Neutrality Act, which he said was proclaimed as "a peace bill designed to keep us out of war," was the Administration's answer to peace societies.

"Were the protestations of the representatives of the Administration mere empty sham?" he asked. "If not, why is this law not invoked?"

Should Tell His Plans

"The natural public emotions," Senator Johnson said, "the detestation and indignation with which we view the actions of Japan are well-nigh irresistible. They arouse the deepest sympathy for the Chinese and abhorrence of the Japanese; but this is a far cry from embarking in the conflict. We want none of it. We want no union with welching nations who will receive us with open arms and tell us we must lead mankind and save the world. There should be no mystery when lives are at stake, and when a responsible ruler of a nation says that another nation must be 'quarantined' because of its brutality and inhumanity, if that responsible ruler be of a democracy, he should tell his people what he means by the word and how far he is going.

"When he says that between 1913 and 1921 he learned what to do and what not to do, no expression of a generality will suffice. The American people are entitled to know just what he will do and just what he will not do. They may be pardoned for recalling that he was an ardent League of Nations man, and like nearly all Americans, he saw the League of Nations degenerate into a selfish, hypocritical, political body, and in 1932, to his infinite credit, he expressed himself as having changed his views. The people are entitled to be informed in plain language just what is the intention of the President.

"This is not said in a critical spirit, but it is a statement of an inherent right of the citizens of a democracy. The people should know when their ruler approaches war. We know the attitude of Mr. Hull, and the ambulatory Ambassador, Mr. Norman Davis, and we know perfectly well that Mr. Davis would not be going to Brussels unless in advance a program had been agreed on between England and this country. We know perfectly well that if Mr. Davis followed his own bent, he would return to America with the cheering news that England expects every American to do his duty."

Moonlight Search Of Arctic by Air Goal of Wilkins

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The first moonlight airplane flights in polar regions—to be made by Sir Hubert Wilkins in a renewed search northward of Alaska for six missing Russian fliers—have been set for the first ten days of November.

"In each month of the arctic winter there will be ten days of bright moonlight," said Sir Hubert. "We are going to carry on during those periods until we find out what happened to Sigismund Levaneffsky and his companions."

The Russians disappeared Aug. 13, their last reports saying they were following the 148th meridian to the United States after crossing the top of the world from Moscow.

Owing to delays in installing new radio equipment and de-icing appliances on the big Wilkins plane, its projected departure for the far north was postponed until tomorrow at the earliest.

Sir Hubert and Air Commodore Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, war-time Royal Air Force flier and now a veteran of north Canada flights, will take the machine off from Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn. When they reach Winnipeg, Man., they will take on a relief pilot, radio operator and mechanic and equip the plane with skis. They plan to make their base during the long Arctic winter at Barrow, northernmost Alaskan community.

Sir Hubert, who recently returned here after five arctic flights in search of the Russians in a flying boat—before the northern ocean froze over—explained that his previous search covered only a fraction of the area in which he believes the Russians may be marooned.

Americas Hail Roosevelt As Peace Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

American movie screen have swelled in volume since the Chicago speech was printed.

On the actual policy involved, the South American attitude seemed to be well typified by the editorial declaration of La Nacion of Buenos Aires, that President Roosevelt, besides rebuking Japan, was also warning all dictators with colonial ambitions. In this connection the liberal El Mercurio of Santiago expressed the view that Russia was included in the reference to "unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other nations." It considered that Soviet activity in Spain was implicated. More unfavorably, in Las Ultimas Noticias, of the El Mercurio group, an editorial writer stated:

"President Roosevelt's speech is no different from others previously made on this subject. It is true that he accused 'the 10 per cent,' but it must be borne in mind that immediately afterwards he stated that the United States will do everything to keep out of war. That is the best news in the whole speech—for 'the 10 per cent.'"

Exceptions granted, the newspapers as a rule regard the President as offering a moral lead to the world, and they hold that South America must be in the vanguard of responsive supporters.

El Imparcial of Santiago was surprised by the energetic words of President Roosevelt and, although previously disappointed by the actions of world leaders of democracy, expected him quickly to back up his declarations. But La Nacion, in its main editorial, adhered to the legal and moral arguments which have been arrayed by the majority of South American newspapers—in Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Chile.

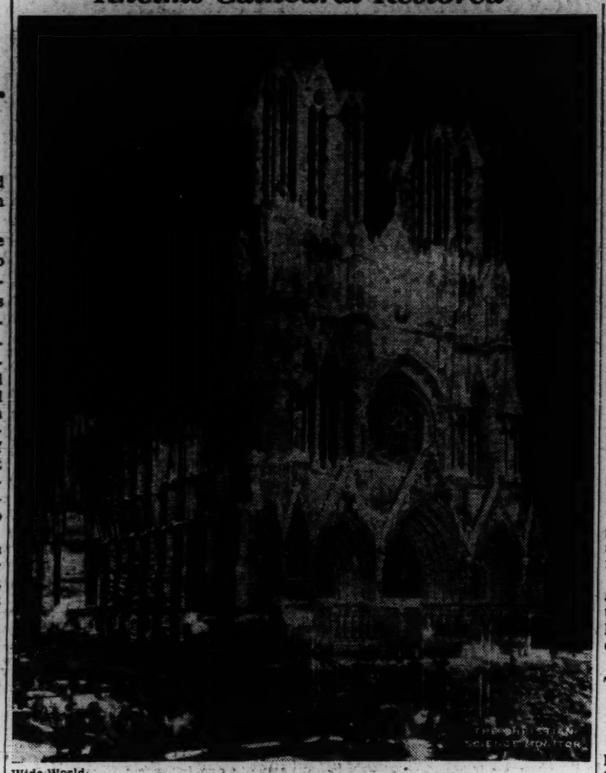
Illegality Challenge

La Prensa of Buenos Aires especially welcomed recognition of the argument which Argentina has frequently adduced—that the Americas cannot forever remain isolated from the destruction and ruin that war has produced in other parts of the world. This recognition, it noted, is now woven into the peace policy which President Roosevelt has voiced for the continent.

La Nacion of Buenos Aires declared it was impossible for the dictators to disregard the speech, as it was a condemnation of their colonial ambitions. Recalling the previous pacifist attitude of the United States, it asked if this was not the beginning of a revulsion of American feeling.

South American official circles are generally happy because the Roosevelt speech coincided with signal progress at Geneva of the South American Movement for League reform on the basis of greater universality. South American members have persistently preached what the United States seems now to have recognized through its President, that Pan-America cannot have any isolated peace of its own. In this respect, the Chicago speech may be said to have fortified the Latin-American connection with the League of Nations.

Rheims Cathedral Restored



Wide World

Night View of Famous French Structure
Damage of World War Repaired

RHEIMS, France, Oct. 19 (AP)—Restoration of world-famous 700-year-old Rheims Cathedral has just been completed.

The repair work, to which John D. Rockefeller Jr. contributed $2,500,000, extended over 20 years.

The cathedral, almost completely destroyed during the World War, was reconsecrated yesterday.

High dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church and attendants thronged the restored nave of the famous edifice for the day-long ceremony.

American Loss of $15,000,000 Estimated in Shanghai Area

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19 (AP)—After 68 days of warfare in Shanghai, American officials and business men estimated today that American financial losses from bombs, shells and fires were at least $15,000,000.

Foreign investments in Shanghai total about $3,300,000,000, and the total loss to all foreigners is expected to be many times that to Americans since British control 38 per cent and Japanese 36 per cent of the foreign stake.

A survey by Clarence E. Gauss, American consul general, showed casualties in the International Settlement and the French concession up to Oct. 10 included 1990 Chinese and 16 foreigners killed. The fatalities included three Americans, four Russians, three Germans, two British and one each of Swiss, Polish, Portuguese and British nationality. A total of 2803 Chinese and 27 foreigners had been wounded.

American insurance men point out that more than 65 per cent of American business investments in China are concentrated in Shanghai. In the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo areas which have been bombarded and shelled daily, and in Pootung, the object of incessant Japanese shelling, American losses were estimated at $8,000,000, largestly uninsured.

About half of the more than 200 American firms in Shanghai are exporters or importers and with trade at a standstill, their business losses are mounting hourly.

American missionary investments in China total $42,000,000. About one-fourth of them are in Shanghai. They have suffered considerable loss.

The million-dollar Baptist mission property in the Chapei war zone is in the area occupied by Chinese troops and under Japanese fire.

The American-owned Shanghai power plant, still operating in Yangtsepoo, represents the largest possibility of future loss since it is located near a Japanese air field and Japanese munitions storehouses, both of which have been the objective of Chinese raids.

Clarence E. Gauss, United States Consul-General, was reported to have emphasized the danger repeatedly in dispatches to Washington and to Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson at Nanking.

Probation

(Continued from Page 1)

crime is $15,000,000 a year, but that figure has never been itemized," he said. "We are told that crime is increasing when police statistics show a material diminution. We are told the average age of criminals is decreasing, when as a matter of fact it is increasing.

Finds Too Much Sidetracking

Mr. Bates voiced regret that the campaign of so-called education regarding crime had smothered the real objective of crime control—prevention of the development of criminals and the rehabilitation of prisoners. Should emotion and sentiment be given less place in discussions of the situation, he said, more successful healing work might be accomplished.

Classification of all persons convicted in a court into a singe group of criminals was sufficient cause for indignation on the part of any clear-thinking citizen, he declared, adding:

"Sometimes when we listen to reports that criminals are infesting the nation, we should remember to think by how slender a thread a man's 'criminality' may hang."

States with humane systems for the treatment of prisoners have demonstrated the practicability of such methods by achieving a lower crime rate, he continued. In New York, for example, where there is a parole and probation system combined with a social program, the crime rate is more favorable than in states which have "nothing but punishment" in their prison systems, Mr. Bates said.

Protection, Not Revenge

"The public is entitled to protection and not to revenge," he continued. "It is entitled to a system that may rehabilitate some criminals—not to one that achieves the sadistic satisfaction of seeing people suffer in prison."

Mr. Bates' remarks were interpreted in some quarters as an attack upon the public utterances of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hoover's name was not mentioned during the discussion, however, but the speaker referred to statements by him at a recent public forum here.

Speaking on the need to consolidate all the probationary agencies of New York city, Mayor LaGuardia held that three fourths of the cases in Children's Court should never be brought to trial but should be treated in some manner by which "the black mark" of the court could be avoided.

Edward P. Mulrooney, state commissioner of correction, asked for more adequate livelihoods for prisoners after completing their terms.

Italy's Presence Held Likely At 9-Power Parley

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP)—Authoritative indications that Italy may attend the conference of Nine-Power Treaty signatories at Brussels Oct. 30, to consider means of restoring peace between Japan and China, came yesterday from Rome.

Previously Italian officials had been cool toward the idea of a meeting of the powers adhering to the 1922 Treaty of Washington, which guaranteed the territoriality of China. They disliked the proposals because they emanated from Geneva (Italy is not co-operating with the League of Nations).

Italian leaders also had said the Nine-Power Treaty was moribund and further that the initiative for a conference should have come from Washington, not Geneva. Now that the invitation has come from Belgium, Rome officials said, an Italian acceptance is possible. They said the invitation would be answered soon.

The Italian position has been considered significant because Italy is the only great power that has publicly and officially expressed approval of Japan's purposes in China.

Tokyo Paper Urges Japan To Attend Brussels Talks

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP)—The newspaper Asahi yesterday urged Japanese participation in the Nine-Power Treaty conference at Brussels seeking solution of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

"Japan generally is expected to receive full support from Italy and Portugal, and may be supported by Germany if Germany and the Soviet Union are invited," the newspaper declared.

"Therefore this occasion may be Japan's opportunity to eliminate communism from China."

(Portugal and Italy are both signers of the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing China's territorial integrity. Though neither Germany nor Soviet Russia are signers, it has been reported they might be invited to attend the Brussels meeting because of Far Eastern interests.)

A resolution adopted by the Tokyo Association, a group of Parliament members interested in Chinese affairs, however, advocated that Japan decline an invitation to the Brussels conference, Oct. 30.

Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye was informed of the association's stand.

The Government has not disclosed its attitude toward the "informal" invitation a Foreign Office spokesman said had been received in Tokyo.

Canada to Attend

OTTAWA, Oct. 19 (CP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King has informed Baron Robert Silvercruys, Belgian Minister to Canada, that the Canadian Government is pleased to accept the invitation to attend the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels.

The formal reply to the Belgian invitation followed a previous announcement that Canada would take part in the conference on joint efforts to mediate the Sino-Japanese dispute. It said it was not probable any announcement would be made with respect to the personnel of Canada's representation for some days.

France Names Delegates

PARIS, Oct. 19 (AP)—The French Cabinet designated Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos and Undersecretary Francois de Tessan to represent France at the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels, called to study means of ending the Chinese-Japanese war.

Ford Denies Plans To Replace Closed Kansas City Plant

DETROIT, Oct. 19 (AP)—H. C. Doss, manager of the recently closed Kansas City branch of the Ford Motor Co., said today all operations of that plant have been transferred to other branches, and "the company has no plans for opening additional plants."

Mr. Doss' statement followed a conference with W. Laird Dean, vice-president of the Topeka (Kan.) Chamber of Commerce, who presented an invitation to the company to establish a plant in Topeka.

"I told Mr. Dean that the company will open no additional plants in the near future," Mr. Doss said.

"The sales and service divisions of the Kansas City plant have been transferred to Omaha, Neb., and the parts division has been distributed to Des Moines, Iowa; Omaha, Denver, Colo., and Oklahoma City, Okla. The Kansas City plant is closed permanently."

Richard T. Frankensteen, assistant president of the United Automobile Workers Union, said yesterday the Ford Company would face reprisal action from the union in other plants if the Kansas City plant is not reopened.

Europe Cheered by Hopes Of Vigorous U. S. Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Oct. 18—Acceptance by the United States of Belgium's invitation to attend the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels is taken by Europe to mean a reinvigorated American peace policy. The conference action answers in part Europe's question: Whether President Roosevelt's speech at Chicago would stop with words, or really meant business.

Chancelleries disciplined in recent American aloofness from European affairs welcome the lessening of American isolation, even though it comes through the back door of the Far East. Startled as Europe was by the President's vigorous denunciation of Japanese aggression, and his pointed reference to Mediterranean submarine piracy, few responsible observers expected Mr. Roosevelt to reverse American isolation in a day.

Problems in Europe

The distinct veering of American policy toward more positive action for peace, however, came at exactly the right moment, from Europe's standpoint. The Continent was uneasy. It still resounded ominously with the echoes of the Hitler-Mussolini meeting in Berlin. More distant echoes of the conflict in the Orient added to the disturbed state of the diplomatic atmosphere. The Spanish crisis had become once more acute, and the French were getting seriously worried over the threat to France's security if the Italian troops were not withdrawn.

President Roosevelt's speech did not settle any of these critical problems in Europe, any more than it stopped the fighting in China. But, as Premier Chautemps declared, it "contributed decisive moral support to the Franco-British efforts to preserve peace in Europe."

The German and Italian people did not have even the opportunity of reading this declaration. The press in Italy and Germany printed only a few lines of distorted comment on it. In Japan it fared little better.

In other words, the 10 per cent of the world who, the President said, threatened the peace of the other 90 per cent, were not even permitted to read the speech, or had it presented to them in distorted form.

What Will Be U. S. Part?

There was a wide divergence of opinion as to the precise form this collaboration would take. In France, the consensus seems to be that three main developments in Washington's foreign policy may be expected as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's declarations:

1. The American Government is ready to take a leading part in the Brussels conference.

2. American collaboration with efforts to preserve peace in Europe, as distinguished from the Orient, will be less immediate and less positive. But an evolution of public opinion is under way in the United States which holds out definite prospects of similar American co-operation with the League in future crises affecting peace in Europe.

3. This collaboration of the United States with her countries in the defense of peace cannot be expected to be unlimited. It will assuredly not extend to any measures of force. But it is generally anticipated in Europe that America is now, or soon will be, prepared to take part in any measures of embargo or economic boycott which the League might decide to apply to an aggressor nation.

Economic Embargo

This last item is extremely important. It means essentially that Europe generally expects America, in future, to abandon neutrality. Instead of prohibiting the export of arms and war materials to both sides—as America did in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict—she would be expected to agree to apply an economic embargo only to the nation designated as the aggressor.

This is, in so far as it is safe to generalize, the interpretation Europe places on President Roosevelt's speech. There are other conclusions drawn in various quarters, of course. France, for instance, would like to see in it the basis for a "common front" of the "three great democracies."

Clearly, however, it is upon Anglo-American statesmanship that the greatest responsibility falls for making the most of this new trend in the United States. Continental Europe is slowly but surely inclining to the opinion that, if peace is to be preserved, it must be by the joint action of all peace-loving peoples under the genuinely united leadership of Great Britain and America.

Virginia Firms Drop Billboard Displays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 19—Abandonment of billboard advertising in Virginia has been agreed to by 44 business firms, some of them of national prominence on expiration of present contracts, Mrs. Andrew W. Hull, heading roadside beautification of the Hampton Roads Garden Club, has announced.

Mrs. Hull's announcement came on her return from Winchester, where she represented Mrs. Fred H. Skinner, club president and board member, at the board meeting of the Garden Club of Virginia.

Mussolini's Newspaper Puts U. S. Arm Trade At $20,000,000 a Month

MILAN, Oct. 18 (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper Il Popolo d'Italia says that "in the month of September the United States exported arms and munitions totaling upward of $20,000,000 of which nearly $10,000,000 was bought by the Soviet Union which in turn sent the arms and munitions to Red Spain."

[Statistics from the State Department in Washington Oct. 6 disclosed that during September licenses were issued for shipment of war supplies valued at $10,000,000. More than half was for purchase of armor plate to go into warship construction.]

The newspaper remarked that President Roosevelt had "overlooked" these figures in his Chicago speech arraigning aggressor nations.

The article, entitled "American Flowerlets," reproduced the President's more striking remarks, including his references to the Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war as an instrument of national policy, the torpedoing of ships without warning, and public and private morality.

Referring to Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that the peace, liberty and security of 90 per cent of the world population was menaced by the other 10 per cent, the paper said:

"Il Signor Roosevelt evidently was mistaken in his figures. At least his 10 per cent must have included American arms and munitions manufacturers."

The brief article said:

"In order not to spoil the puritan impartiality of a great speech which has been sent to all the chancelleries of the nations like a booklet of democratic orations, we overlook the ingenuous allusion to nations which 'take part in civil war against people which have done them no wrong' and we sail over the statistical exactness of the pacific and warlike percentages, but we guarantee on the other hand the exactness of the following data which was overlooked in the Chicago sermonette."

Labor Peace: Obstacles Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

facturing that the one union of the industry ought to embrace both branches.

6. Could the C. I. O. if it wanted to unite with A. F. of L., bring back all its membership into the federation, or would a certain element balk?

7. How can the political policies of the right and left wings of the labor movement be harmonized, since the A. F. of L. insists upon its non-partisan policy and the C. I. O. leans toward partisanship?

Of the many kinks for the negotiators to tackle, the disposition of the 20 new C. I. O. unions is seen by many labor men as the most puzzling.

Rapid Growth of C. I. O.

In the surge of C. I. O. organization early this year, numerous groups of workers over the country asked to be recognized as unions by the C. I. O. It then began chartering local unions in many types of industry, and from that began the systematic development of a duplicate national labor federation.

This expansion brought into existence the 20 unions whose future is now questioned. The original 10 C. I. O. unions which withdrew from the A. F. of L. still make up the backbone of C. I. O. Two lesser A. F. of L. unions subsequently quit the A. F. of L. to bring the C. I. O.'s total to 32.

There is considerable feeling in the A. F. of L. that the best thing would be to take back the 32 unions and let them work out their adjustments within the federation.

Regularity Stressed

But regularity has been so stressed by the American labor movement that today it has become more than a tradition. "Dual" or rival unions, up to the split, were abhorred in a system of organization whereby each union of organized workers was allotted its own section of industry and jealously kept all other unions away.

Complications in "dualism" have been introduced by the new industrial unions of the C. I. O. for one big union of all the workers, say in the shipyards industry, is of course competitive with all the craft unions of the A. F. of L. which have potential members in the shipyards.

In the spurt of peace enthusiasm of last week various A. F. of L. leaders talked of disregarding dualism and taking back the 20 unions as is. Other leaders demurred immediately and their objections have since spread. Majority sentiment today appears to be for asking dissolution of the competition C. I. O. unions and the distribution of their members to corresponding craft unions of the A. F. of L.

However, many of the organized groups of workers in the contested unions sprang up in industries where the A. F. of L. had not been able to get a footing and represent a labor organization where there had been none before.

Moreover these workers won recognition as industrial unionists, and not as members of craft unions. Consequently they favor industrial unionism and are hostile to craft unionism.

If the C. I. O. were to declare for dissolving these organizations and for scattering their members into the craft unions of the A. F. of L., it is very probable that many workers would charge they had been betrayed. Only a good bargain and considerable persuasion seems likely as able to affect a wholesale transfer.

The Original Unions

Incidentally there is no apparent problem in the possible return of the original 10 suspended C. I. O. unions. That seems the simplest angle of the negotiations, if they want to come back. Unions such as the coal miners, the needle trades, the oil field workers, etc., could resume their former positions in the federation without friction, it is said by A. F. of L. leaders.

The second great problem is the future form of labor organization in the mass production industries, and that is what started the quarrel. It is still to be seen whether the A. F. of L. will insist, as originally, upon a limited percentage of the most highly skilled mechanics going into their separate craft unions.

At the first enthusiasm for peace within the A. F. of L. convention here last week, some leaders favored conceding automobile making, steel and rubber to the industrial unionism of the C. I. O.

Two days later, as officials got down to considering negotiations, feeling again seemed to veer, this time toward the Federation asking the small percentage of skilled mechanics for the craft unions insisted upon at the time of the split.

Longshore Strike Ties Up 30 Ships

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 19 (AP)—Approximately 30 coastwise steamships were tied up in ports between Wilmington, N. C., and Tampa, Fla., today while union officials and shippers were deadlocked in negotiations to end the longshore strike.

A plea to the union strike committee by business men to release perishable cargoes here was declined. The longshoremen are asking at least 15 cents an hour wage increase, an eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime. A threat to call out seamen on the idle vessels in a sympathy strike apparently was averted.

Steamship operators said the five lines operating along the eastern coast suffered a combined loss of $600,000 last year, and they could not afford to increase their offer of a 5-cent-an-hour wage hike.

About half the idle ships are in Florida ports. In addition, there are strike-bound vessels in Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington.

German Envoy Protests Japanese Bombardment Of Shanghai District

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19 (AP)—The German Consul-General, Hermann Kriebel, today protested to Japanese authorities against Japanese aerial bombardment of German-owned homes, Oct. 14, in the Hungjao area of western Shanghai. One home inside the British-patrolled defense lines was destroyed and two just across the railway were damaged.

The German official was understood also to have lodged a protest with Chinese officials against what he termed the practice of leaving railway cars on sidings near German property thus serving as a lure for Japanese bombers. Foreign consular officials were understood to have urged that their home governments make strong protests to the Chinese and Japanese Governments on the danger of continued aerial fighting over the International Settlement.

Japanese Workers Call Boycott Plan 'Betrayal' To Capitalist Classes

TOKYO, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Japanese Social Mass Party today accused American and Canadian labor unions of "protecting the interests of capitalists and abandoning the rights of the working classes" because they favor anti-Japanese boycotts.

The party sent to the American Federation of Labor, the Committee for Industrial Organization and the All-Canada Labor Union a manifesto which said in part:

"The party sternly objects to your resolutions initiating an anti-Japanese boycott because you have been deceived by the Nanking (Chinese) Government's maliciously distorted propaganda.

"Your resolutions may be interpreted as meaning that you are protecting the interests of capitalists, acting as a storming party of capitalism in your respective countries, and thus abandoning the rights of the working classes."

A. F. of L. Wins in Ambridge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The now famous case of the labor dispute at the National Electric Products Corporation plant at Ambridge, Penna., was closed for the present today, when the National Labor Relations Board certified an American Federation of Labor affiliate as bargaining agent for the workers.

Originally, this union had a signed contract with the corporation. Then the C. I. O. charged that the corporation had deliberately fostered the A. F. of L. union in violation of the Wagner Labor Law. The National Labor Board thereupon voided the A. F. of L. union's contract and called an election.

Federation leaders bitterly protested this move, claiming at the time, and later at the federation convention in Denver, Colo., last week, that the labor board was destroying contracts in defiance of constitutional law.

However, the board formally found today that the A. F. of L. union polled 918 votes to 685 for the C. I. O. union. Thus the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the federation unit, will henceforth serve as bargaining agent. And the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, the C. I. O. unit, will remain the minority union.

Windsors Visit Meissen

MEISSEN, Ger., Oct. 19 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor today were given mementoes of a visit to Meissen, Germany's great porcelain manufacturing center. The Duke received the figure of an India elephant and the Duchess a yellow vase, both in porcelain. The Duke of Coburg planned a banquet for the Duke and Duchess tonight at Nurnberg.

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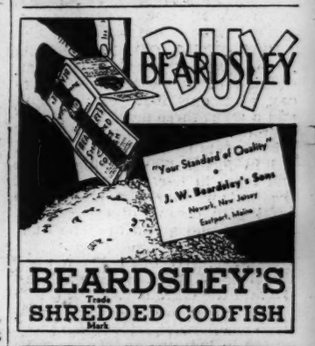
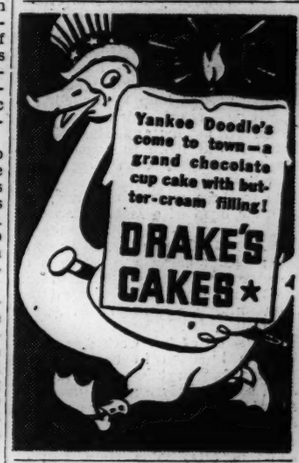


BEARDSLEY'S Trade Mark SHREDDED CODFISH



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Begin now to replace worn-out furniture, rugs and home equipment with modern articles displayed at local stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.
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New Deal Senator Champions Tammany Candidate as Mayor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—The political wonders of the 1937 New York City mayoralty campaign continued to unfold today, with the New Deal "big guns" summoned to the scene in behalf of Jeremiah T. Mahoney, "to complete the task of Democratic administrations in Washington and Albany, by electing a Democratic Mayor of New York," and with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia alternating between City Hall and the hustings and referring to his opponent's eleventh-hour electioneering methods with assertions that "the Mayor doesn't need a loud-speaker or anybody to talk for him."

The Labor vote meanwhile has become a major bone of contention as the Mahoney forces continue their efforts through a hastily formed Trades Union Party and "American Federation of Labor Affiliates committee," to chip away at the LaGuardia strength among the American Labor Party and American Federation of Labor backing.

Today also United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, whose 30 years in public office began as a Tammany Hall protégé in Albany, and who has been able to combine his code of regularity with a career that has brought him to the forefront of New Deal liberalism, had joined voice in the Mahoney-for-Mayor urging. Senator Wagner, himself the object of strongest pressure this summer to be the New York City Democratic organization's 1937 mayoralty candidate, refused to leave his Senate post for a contest that would have made him the antagonist of his old Congress associate, Mayor LaGuardia, formerly a chief voice in the Progressive bloc in Washington, and with whom he had found himself in frequent alignment.

Unified Party

Last night, however, he mounted the Cooper Union rostrum as chief speaker at a labor rally, endorsing Mr. Mahoney's candidacy. He did not embrace the Democratic City Hall aspirant as did his fellow Senator from New York, Royal S. Copeland, on the Tammany Hall platform a week ago; but then Senator Copeland had been the old-line foe of Mr. Mahoney in the party primary, and his hug was deemed necessary to symbolize that the organization—both Old Guard and New Deal—was united for this campaign.

Senator Wagner, therefore, had only to remember that he was an organization stalwart who saw the LaGuardia support composed of "a temporary alliance of persons of conflicting philosophies and ambitions, united only in their desire to win an election." In his talk the Senator said:

"The Democratic party stands on the threshold of new achievements, when the party will be put to a test in which every ounce of strength will count, and the millions in this city for whom it has meant life and hope shoud now seize every opportunity to support and strengthen it.

"We cannot escape the realization that the progress already won was made possible by the effort of a unified and responsible party of long and sacred tradition. If you believe in progressive and liberal government and cherish the heritage of these ideals as I do, then you should stand by the Democratic party."

Trades Union Party

George Meany, president of the State Federation of Labor and head of the federation committee for Mayor LaGuardia, speaking, reiterated his charge that the Trades Union Party was "a sham and a fraud," and declared that Senator Wagner was betraying labor in appearing as a speaker under its auspices.

Simultaneously suit was filed with Supreme Court Justice William T. Collins by 100 officials of as many trade unions requesting that Mr. Mahoney and his running mates be denied the right to run as candidates of his party, on the charge that its name perpetrated a fraud on the public. The restraining affidavits were submitted by Frank P. Walsh, leader in the Progressive group backing Mayor LaGuardia.

Meanwhile, however, the Trades Union Party had won its place on the city ballot, although the hasty nature of its organization was disclosed yesterday, when the Board of Elections rejected scores of its designating petitions for assembly places and minor city offices. A tie vote of the board insured listing both for it and the anti-Communistic Party, another last minute Mahoney grouping.

Mayor LaGuardia had delivered a further budgetary challenge to the Democratic majority on his Board of Estimate in the publication of a list of 65 county officials and employees for elimination from the 1938 budget at a saving of $287,420. This is in accordance with a constitutional amendment voted in 1935, to give local governing bodies the right to reform and consolidate county offices; but last year the board restored the entire county roster over his protest.

'Humanized Service'

This time the Mayor confined himself in main to officials whose names flagrantly exemplify the patronage-nest aspect of these county places. Thus, 17 listed are or formerly were district leaders of political parties, 29 are county committeemen and 20 others are closely related to politicians. Prominent among those active in politics are Frank V. Kelly, Democratic boss of Kings county, where he is Public Administrator, and John J. Knewitz, Republican leader of the Bronx, where he is Commissioner of Records in the Surrogate's Court.

Continuing his education of Mr. Mahoney on good municipal government, the Mayor reviewed the achievements of his administration in "humanized service" as this concerned the domestic relations court and the plight in which Tammany rule had left Welfare Island penitentiary.

Of the court, he told of the removal, "as far as practical of all the dry legal rot from the proceedings in which children were involved, to transform the formidable black-robed judges into symbols of kindly, but firm-minded fathers and mothers, and a hall of stone walls, wooden benches, wooden faces and legal paraphernalia to a humane, social agency for the betterment of unfortunate children."

"I don't claim to have held these views first, or exclusively," he said; "but I am proud of the fact that it was not until my administration took office that a genuinely serious attempt to put them into effect was made."

The Mayor denounced the Tammany prison administration of Welfare Island, which he said he found to be a "gang-ridden, perverted, criminally-controlled institution," recalling the raid his Correction Commissioner staged at the penitentiary in January, 1934.

"The reorganization of the Department of Correction," he declared, "has reached into every nook and cranny of the city's prison system. Employees who had been threatened and intimidated under Tammany were allowed to do their jobs honestly."

Penn Alumni Get 'Preview' Of Bicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19—In 75 cities and 55 countries, friends and alumni of the University of Pennsylvania joined last night in a "Pennsylvania World Wide Dinner," of which the center of interest was in Convention Hall—just off the university campus in Philadelphia—where nearly 3000 gathered to dine and listen to a program of addresses, and music by the university's glee club and band.

Through national and international facilities provided by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System the proceedings in Philadelphia were carried to the 75 outer dinner meetings and to individual alumni of the university all over the world uniting them in common consideration of a common interest—the coming bicentennial of the University of Pennsylvania, and the opening of the campaign to raise a $12,500,000 "birthday present" for this 1940 celebration.

Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, a graduate of the college and law school of the university, presided at the dinner in Convention Hall. Among the other speakers were Dr. John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times; Robert T. McCracken, chairman of the Bicentennial Planning Committee; Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the university.

The great hall was draped with Pennsylvania flags, the stage was backed by the curtains of the venerable Mask and Wig Club, and all the facilities of the stage for lighting, elevating the orchestra and amplifying the sound were used to full advantage to lend color to the program. The great organ filled the hall with a background of music while dinner was being served.

After describing the Bicentennial Fund and its purpose as "a bridge across the years to a higher realm of service to city, state, nation and the world," Mr. McCracken read messages from various alumni in different parts of the world, including one from William Guilford of Lebanon, Penna., who graduated from Pennsylvania 85 years ago and is the oldest living graduate.

With frequent touches of humor Dr. Finley presented greetings from the many American and European educational institutions with which he has been connected—and lent emphasis to his mention of the University of Paris by presenting to Dr. Gates a medal bearing its seal under the date 1215 A.D.

Frederick Watson, British Consul General in Philadelphia, read a message from the Earl of Stanhope, president of the Board of Education in the United Kingdom, which traced many of the contacts between the university and educational institutions in Great Britain—from the days when Franklin himself made such contacts.

Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the British Government, also sent a message to the gathering.

Masons Elevate 179 to 33d Degree; Carter Glass One

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—The Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree, Scottish Rite Freemasonry, today announced the elevation of 179 members of the order to the 33d Degree and the award of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor to 336 members of the 32d Degree.

Two members, James M. Clift of Richmond, Va., and Theodore W. McCullough of Omaha, Neb., were awarded the special distinction of the Grand Cross Court of Honor.

New 33d Degree Masons include Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, Gen. Charles P. Summerall, former chief of staff of the United States Army, of Charleston, S. C., and Dr. Charles Marvin Jones, president of George Washington University in this city.

Among the 32d Degree Masons made Knight Commander Court of Honor were Gen. Douglas MacArthur, at present military advisor to the Philippine Government and holder of the rank of Field Marshal in the Philippine Army; Thomas Terry Connolly (D) of Texas; Gen. Malin Craig, present chief of staff of the United States Army, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese ambassador to the United States who is a member of the order at Peiping, China.

Skilled Chemists Quickly Employed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The greatly increased importance of chemistry in industry and agriculture is reflected in the rapidly growing demand for analytical and industrial chemists, and in an increase of more than 53 per cent in registration for courses in the chemistry department of the University of Pennsylvania in the past five years, according to a report issued by the University's Bicentennial Committee.

The increase, from 1,820 students in 1932 to 2,800, brings the department's registration to the highest level in its history.

Returns from a recent questionnaire, sent to graduates who had studied chemistry and chemical engineering, revealed that 96 per cent of those who responded are employed. Nearly 25 per cent have become executives or owners.

Prize-Winning Painting

Group of Circus Riders

Prize-Winning Painting by Robert E. Weaver of Peru, Ind., Which Took the Chaloner Foundation 1937 Award

Artist Wins Scholarship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 — The Chaloner Prize Foundation award for 1937 has been awarded to Robert E. Weaver of Peru, Ind., for a painting showing a group of circus riders in a tanbark ring, it was announced at the Foundation's headquarters at 101 Park Avenue recently.

The prize consists of $2000 a year for three years, a furnished studio and allowance for travel expenditures. At least one of the three years shall be passed in travel and study in various art centers and museums abroad and includes a trip to Paris. It is one of the coveted prizes of the United States art world.

Mr. Weaver studied painting at the John Herron Art School in Indianapolis, Ind.

There were 79 works submitted in the competition and 15 were selected for final decision when trustees met last April. After studying these, they requested the two leading competitors, Mr. Weaver and Birney Quick, of Duluth, Minn., to submit two further canvases, the subject matter to be of their own choosing. The trustees held another meeting last Wednesday, when the 1937 prize was awarded to Mr. Weaver.

"The trustees are glad to point out that their final decision coincides with earlier recommendation of the guest jury, composed of Mr. Gifford Beal and Mr. Mahonri Young," the announcement says.

The competition was open to students of painting and sculpture, both men and women, who are citizens of or living in the United States. It was designed primarily for unmarried students, however, but under special circumstances may be given to married students. Only those financially unable to pursue their art study for a fixed period are eligible.

For painters the competition was limited to works showing full length nudes, a full length painting of a torso from the nude from life and a composition containing several figures in color. This latter submission was intended to determine the candidate's ability to compose. The rules provided it need not be a completed picture.

For sculptors, the competition was limited to a nude torso not less than 30 inches high and a sketch group of two or more figures.

The prize is awarded every two years. It was won in 1935 by Frede Bidor of San Francisco.

Albert Sterner is president of the Foundation and a member of its board of trustees. Other trustees are Robert S. Rand and William Platt.

Fair Building Beats Schedule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Construction work at the site of the 1939 New York World's Fair already is a full month ahead of schedule, Grover A. Whalen, president of the fair corporation, announced today. Much of the work planned originally for 1938 has been started this year, and the organization expects to have additional leeway for the application of finishing touches on the exposition in 1939, he said.

Mr. Whalen's review of current activity at the fair site in Flushing Meadow Park disclosed that 62 contracts have been made for an aggregate expenditure of $1,144,217. Meanwhile work is under way on 63 contracts amounting to $3,717,307.

Taking all contracts or commitments into consideration, the fair corporation already has invested $10,500,000 in its program to transform a one-time rubbish heap and ash dump into what is to be New York City's major exposition in history.

The completed work includes the administration building, two bridges over Grand Central Parkway, and the spring and fall tree planting programs. Major contracts under way include fabrication and erection of steel for the perisphere and trylon, construction of eight exhibit buildings, planting of trees and installation of public service underground facilities.

Steel girders for the 18-story perisphere and 700-foot trylon are being fashioned at the Elmira and Pittsburgh plants of the American Bridge Company. The contract calls for the use of 3025 tons of metal for the framework of the two structures, which will form the theme center of the fair.

The driving of 1177 creosoted piles to support the perisphere and trylon has been completed. Engineers are now engaged in setting concrete foundation caps and plan to start the setting of the steel framework about Dec. 1.

Among the exhibit buildings upon which work is in progress are the halls of communications, shelter, mining and metallurgy, food, textiles, electrical production and business administration.

The corporation also is building a field and a boat house and a public utility building. A fire and police station is nearly finished.

Borah Warns G. O. P. Of Mid-Term Parley

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 19 (AP)—Senator Borah said in a formal statement yesterday that he "strongly advises against" a pre-convention meeting of the Republican party.

"The great objection to the convention or gathering is that it would have no authority, no authenticity behind it" the Republican dean of the Senate declared.

"A declaraion of principles coming from a body of self-selected delegates would be nothing more than the views of those individuals. Such a declaration might be far from what the declaration would be upon the party of a delegation selected by the voters.

"If the leaders wish to give the public their views, those views would doubtless be interesting, but such views could not in any sense be accepted as the views of the party

"Furthermore, if such views are put out as being party views, I believe a wide controversy will start at once. In fact, there would be no better way to stir discord than to start such a convention. We should wait until the voters can choose their delegates.

"There are other reasons why such a convention or gathering should not assume to speak for the party, but I do not care to state those reasons at this time."

Palestine Quieted By Strong Action Taken by British

JERUSALEM, Oct. 19 (AP)—Stern military punishment for trouble-makers restored a measure of peace tonight to strife-torn Palestine.

The curfew which had been in effect for four days was lifted in Jerusalem after today's major disorders were limited to an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a Haifa-Egypt train and a brief fusillade directed at a Jewish colony on Shephelah Plain.

British troops blew up three Arab houses in Daharia, near Hebron, in reprisal for an Arab raid yesterday on a police arsenal in which rifles were stolen.

Dogs were utilized in pressing the search for the raiders and the military authorities marked more houses for demolition—the number to correspond to the number of rifles taken. They promised to spare one house for each riffe returned.

The village was surrounded at dawn and police entered to demand surrender of the arms. When they received no response, a search was made. As this proved fruitless, the houses were mined and blown up.

A portent of further difficulty was seen in reports from Syria that a new Arab Higher Committee was being formed by refugees from Palestine, together with Arabs from Iraq, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon to replace the group outlawed here.

The Arab Higher Committee was declared illegal by the British authorities Oct. 1 and leaders exiled in a drive designed to crush terrorism in Palestine.

(The drive was provoked by the assassination Sept. 26 of Lewis Yelland Andrews, British Commissioner for Galilee, and his bodyguard, which brought to a climax a campaign against the British proposal to partition Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states, with a third part under British mandate.)

French police were watching Amin el Husseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who fled from Jerusalem and is staying in a private house in Beirut.

Military reinforcements moved up from Nazareth and Haifa to the northern frontier of the Holy Land and police patrols were strengthened in the area.

Guards armed with rifles were stationed in every railway coach of every Palestine train.

Passengers Tend Own Fire On Roumanian Rural Train

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—It is probable that one could find the original one horse shay in Roumania. At any rate, a railroad train still does service in the northwestern part of the country which must have been a bosom companion of that venerable vehicle. It consists of two cars and a contraption that occupies the place of a locomotive.

One of the cars—the end one—is for passengers and is luxuriously provided with a roof, openings for windows, wooden benches and a big iron stove. The passengers tend the fire themselves and on cold days send such clouds of smoke pouring out of the chimney that a by-stander might think the train had two engines with a single car between them.

And a remarkable car that is. It's for freight, but designed for very robust, stalwart freight, that's not afraid of wind or weather. It has no roof, so no protection whatsoever from mountain storms. It carries bags of sugar, salt, flour, and corn meal, which is staple food in those parts, and one wonders how such merchandise fares in the rain. Perhaps the shippers run along beside the car, holding out umbrellas. Another question is how are the mail sacks protected? Perhaps they're put in the engine.

Boiler Like a Barrel

That contraption is something like a small improvised dragon, made from spare parts of real dragons. The undercarriage looks a little like a buggy, the smoke stack like a bulbous, oriental steeple, the boiler like a barrel. It has a full-sized puff, almost equal to the Hamburg-Berlin express. And it makes time, too; on level ground one would have "to run for dear life" to keep up with it.

The track it runs on was a temporary line, made by the Austro-Hungarian army during the World War to carry munitions and supplies from eastern Hungary to Bukowina. It was constructed in great haste to fill an emergency need. It has continued to serve 20 full years and has turned out to be one of the useful war constructions. But it won't serve much longer, and if you want to have the pleasure of a ride in this train, you'll have to hurry.

A new line is being built and will soon be ready. When it is finished it, or at least a branch of it, will constitute a vital trunk line connecting Czechoslovakia with Russia over northern Roumania. It is a strategic railroad, running from Prague to Cernauts in Bukowina, which is near Russia. The lower branch, passing over the Carpathian range, brings Transylvania, that is, western Roumania, into close and easy connection with northern Roumania. From its terminous there are direct connections with Poland.

In Strategic Position

Whether Roumania will allow Russian troops to pass over her territory is a big political question, the ultimate answer to which will depend on circumstances. But when the time for a decision comes the road will be there.

And it is being built with Czech capital, money that has been lying around in Roumania a long time, waiting to be used.

It was in the form of frozen credits, that had accumulated from the sale of Czech cotton yarn in Roumania during the crisis years. Since the money could not be sent back to the yarn factories, a Czechoslovak bank bought it at a discount and eventually placed it at the disposal of the Czechoslovak state which now gives it to Roumania as a loan. The money which Czech cotton spinners earned is now flowing into the pockets of Roumanian road-diggers, rail-layers, and engineers.

Although built with military aims in view, this line will also bring commercial advantages.

Hoover Says $15,000,000 Needed for Boys' Clubs

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Former President Hoover said last night that $15,000,000 was needed to build boys' clubs in communities which lacked them.

Mr. Hoover, chairman of the board of directors of the Boys' Clubs of America, was host to board members at a dinner here. He said 100 new clubs should be started in 50 cities in the next three years.

Hoover Defines G. O. P. Plans

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Former President Hoover said today he did not believe Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho "has been fully informed upon the proposal" made by a group of Republican leaders to call a pre-convention meeting of Republicans.

The Senator said yesterday: "There would be no better way to stir discord than to start such a convention."

The former President answered in a written statement:

"I do not believe that Senator Borah has been fully informed upon the proposal which has been made by a group of Republican leaders. That proposal was:

"First, that a policy committee of distinguished Republicans should be selected by the national committee in co-operation with Republican leaders; that this policy committee should embrace all shades of Republican opinion; that in the face of this national crisis there were fundamentals upon which most Republicans could agree; that this committee should seek to find this ground of unity; that it should draft a declaration of fundamental convictions; that such a formulation of ideas was the first necessity in a fusion or coalition movement.

"Second, that some time in the spring this draft should be submitted to a general conference of Republican leaders, embracing representatives of Young Republicans, women's organizations, and others.

"The chief emphasis was laid upon the creation of the policy committee in the hope that through it the party could be re-oriented to the problems of the times and a solid front based upon ideas free of personalities could be presented to the American people.

"Among the group who have declared their support of the idea in principle and subject to effective working out of details are such men as Warren R. Austin, Vermont; William F. Bleakley, New York; John W. Bricker, Ohio; Wilber M. Brucker, Michigan; Glenn Frank, Wisconsin; James G. Garfield, Ohio; Otis F. Glenn, Illinois; Arthur M. Hyde, Missouri; Frank Knox, Illinois; Frank O. Lowden, Illinois; Francis P. Murphy, New Hampshire; Harry W. Nice, Maryland; Arthur R. Robinson, Indiana; Chester Rowell, California; Bertrand H. Snell, New York; Huntley N. Spaulding, New Hampshire; Robert A. Taft, Ohio; John G. Townsend Jr., Delaware; Charles S. Whitman, New York; Wallace H. White Jr., Maine, and many members of the national committee and state chairmen.

"It has been supported by resolutions from many state organizations, Young Republicans, and women's organizations over the country. Two polls of the rank and file of the party showed in one case 88 per cent in favor and in the other 94 per cent in favor."

Narragansett Races Off for Second Day Under Martial Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19—After races had been cancelled for the second day in succession at Narragansett track, Adjutant General Herbert R. Dean announced the number of national guardsmen at the track would be reduced from 300 to 65, effective at 8 p. m. today.

The guardsmen were assigned to the track on Sunday after Gov. Robert E. Quinn had declared the area within a mile of the track under martial law. He said presence of gangsters and racketeers at the track created a "state of insurrection."

Possibility that all races this week might be abandoned as a result of the presence of troops was seen in announcement by William Ames, track publicity director, of cancellation of the second running of the New England futurity—special $50,000 race scheduled for next Saturday.

Meanwhile, Governor Quinn disclosed that a letter received by him threatening his impeachment and purportedly signed by Harry S. Curvin, public safety director of Pawtucket, R. I., bore a signature that didn't match the signature of Mr. Curvin on bills passed by the Legislature. Mr. Curvin is also a Democratic leader in the House. Moreover, the signature was misspelled "Hary."

Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan, speaking last night to the men's club of the People's Baptist Church at Cranston, declared he was 100 per cent behind the Governor in all his actions thus far. He expressed the belief the state racing law would be "overwhelmingly repudiated" if placed on the ballot in the next election.

Troops at Narragansett: Editorial Page.

Soviet Purge Toll to 462

MOSCOW, Oct. 19 (AP)—Disclosure of the execution of 24 anti-Soviet terrorists today raised to 462 the known executions in five months for sabotage and espionage.

A Khabarovsk newspaper said the 24 were executed in the Far East for espionage on behalf of Japan, railroad sabotage and plotting against the lives of Soviet leaders. It charged that they were Trotzkyists and Rightists who operated on railroads in the Far East under direct orders of the Japanese intelligence service.

The executions took place at Svobodny, the newspaper reported, where 43 men and one woman convicted of espionage and sabotage plots were shot on May 9. Since the May executions, 290 persons have been reported shot in the Far East alone in railroad wrecking cases.

Total executions for all offenses were believed to have reached at least 1000 since Joseph Stalin declared in March that "the enemy must be exterminated mercilessly."

Capital sentences pronounced on communist and administrative officials for disrupting collective farming in the Gdov region near Leningrad today raised the total in agricultural cases to 360. Of these, 187 persons were condemned for disrupting collective farming and 173 for spoiling grain.

Scattered cases of anti-Soviet wrecking in industry, as well as treasonable plotting by provincial officials involved in charges of nationalism and separatism, have resulted in "liquidation" for others.

The Communist International's magazine today accused Bela Kun, Hungarian Communist, of "sabotaging" the International's attempts to organize an anti-Fascist front. This was the first indication of charges against Bela Kun since rumors of his arrest some months ago.

The denunciation was made in an announcement of the death of Alexander Paul, Hungarian member of the Communist International.

(Bela Kun attained notoriety in 1919 by his 133-day reign of terror in Hungary, during which more than 1000 persons were executed. He moved to establish a Soviet republic under Socialists and Communists. Peasants revolted, and when counter-revolutionists and Rumanian troops began to converge on Budapest, Bela Kun and several of his commissars fled.)

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*Queen Mary	Oct. 20	Cherbourg Oct. 25	Oct. 19	8:00 pm	Oct. 20	6:30 am
†Washington	Oct. 20	Cobh Oct. 26	Oct. 19	8:00 pm	Oct. 20	8:00 am
Hansa	Oct. 20 (mid)	Cherbourg Oct. 28	Oct. 20	1:00 pm	Oct. 20	8:00 pm
Champlain	Oct. 23	Plymouth Oct. 30	Oct. 22	8:00 pm	Oct. 23	8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Manukai	San Francisco	Oct. 26	Oct. 21	4:00 pm	Oct. 21	8:00 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Oct. 27	Oct. 22	4:00 pm	Oct. 22	8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 4	4:00 pm	Nov. 4	8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 6	4:00 pm	Nov. 6	8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

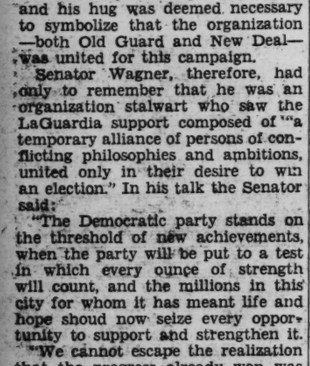
Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Empress of Japan	Victoria	Oct. 30	Oct. 25	4:00 pm	Oct. 25	8:00 pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Nov. 6	Nov. 1,	4:00 pm	Nov. 1	8:00 pm

*Special address. †Irish Free State only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesday.



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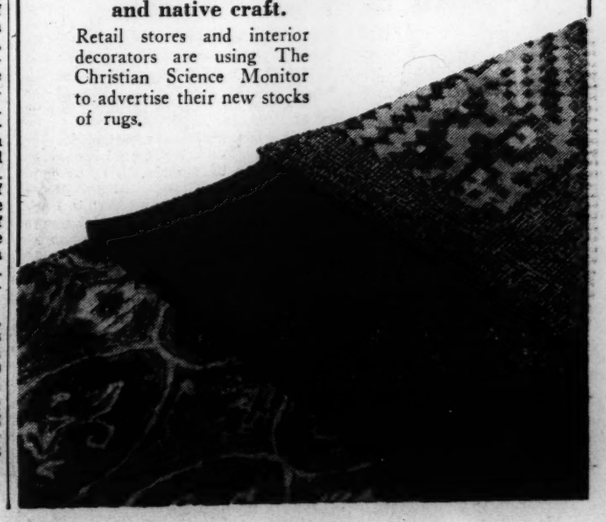
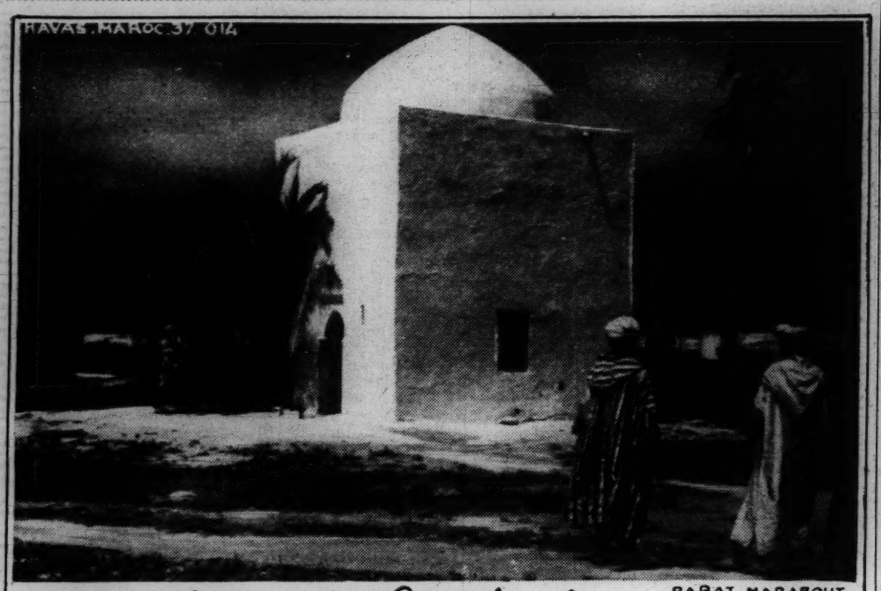
Retail stores and interior decorators are using The Christian Science Monitor to advertise their new stocks of rugs.


Hotels, Resorts and Travel

North Africa



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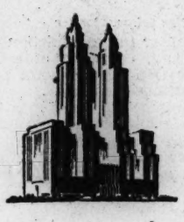

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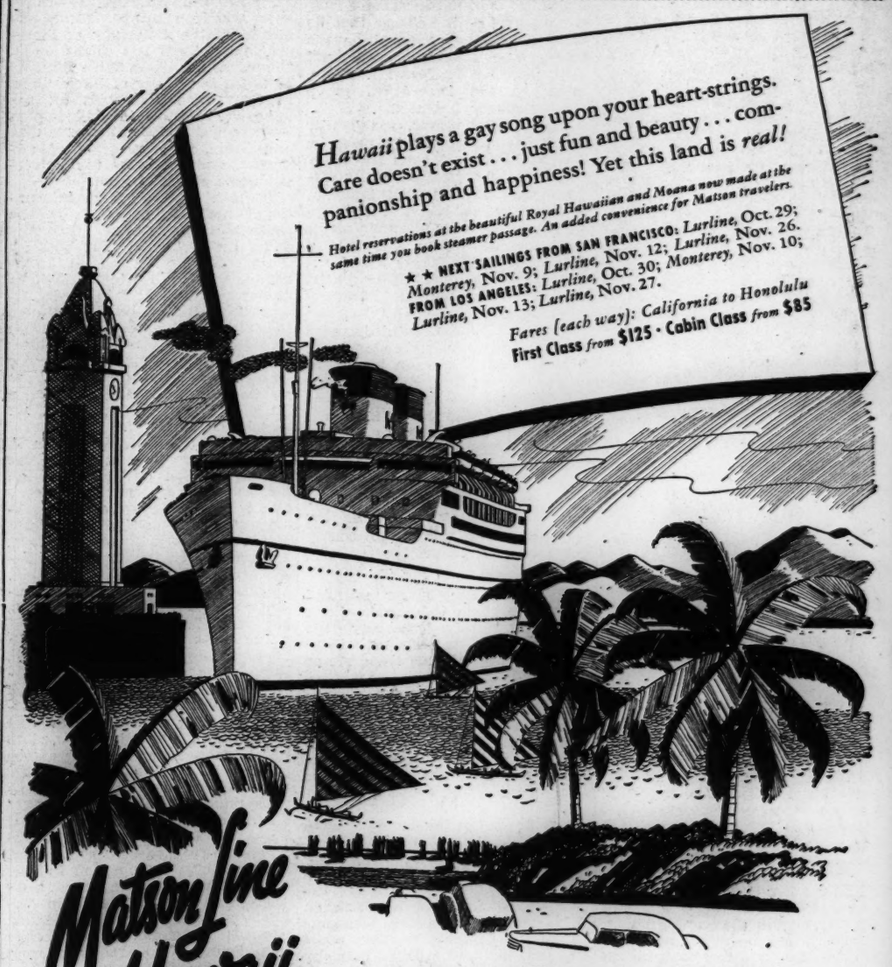
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Five Inventions In Metals Field Play Vital Roles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 19—Five new inventions, proclaimed by the National Resources Committee as destined to play leading roles in the future development of American industrial and economic wealth, were exhibited as a feature of the nineteenth annual National Metal Exposition and National Metal Congress here today. The American Society for Metals, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, the American Welding Society and the Wire Association are joining in the showing.

One of the inventions, exhibited by means of a motion picture film taken in a foundry, is a process for the direct rolling of sheet metals by pouring molten metal between two water-cooled rolls from which it emerges as a finished hot-rolled sheet.

Another is the production of sheet metal with a thin coating of aluminum, to compete with, or supplement, galvanized steel and tin plate, and developed by Prof. Colin G. Fink of Columbia University. The product can be drawn and fabricated without breaking the coating.

The third is the use of high frequency electric current, between 150 and 300 meters in wavelength, for rapid welding. The process welds steel and copper alloy sheets at the rate of 30 to 60 feet a minute, fusing only a narrow band of metal without great heating in the near-by areas of the sheets.

The fourth is the spraying of metals with small "pistols," much like spray painting.

The fifth is an electrolytic method for utilizing low grades of manganese ore, promising to make the nation independent of imports for this important metal. It was developed by the United States Bureau of Mines at its Reno experiment station.

Election of Philip George Lang Jr., of Baltimore, Md., engineer of bridges for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, as president of the American Welding Society was announced. Mr. Lang, who succeeds Alfred E. Gibson of Cleveland, Ohio, is a native of Philadelphia, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and since 1905 has held positions with the American Bridge Company, the South and Western Railroad and now the Baltimore & Ohio.

At the same time, the Samuel Wylie Miller Memorial Medal for "meritorious achievement contributing conspicuously to the advancement of the art of welding and cutting" was awarded to H. Sidney Smith, consulting engineer of the Union Carbide Company, New York.

The welding experts today awarded the Lincoln gold medal to T. M. Jackson, chief electrical and welding engineer of the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company of Chester, Penna.

Barkley Would Drop Electoral College

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Oct. 19 (AP)—Senate majority leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, advocated recently the abandonment of the electoral college and election of the President by a direct vote of the people.

Addressing 1400 teachers, Senator Barkley declared, "the electoral college is useless. The American people are qualified to elect their President by a direct vote and I hope to see the day when they will."

Senator Barkley was introduced by J. Stark Davis of Smiths Grove, Ky., president of the association, as "the logical successor to the White House."

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Zither Devotees Pledge Devotion

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19 (AP)—Fifty men and women attending the first national congress of zither players in seven years Oct. 17 pledged devotion to the promotion of zither music in America.

The congress business sessions were held in German House, and afterward more than 80 musicians massed in Masonic Auditorium for a concert directed by Hubert Stiens of Rochester.

At the business meeting players heeded a plea by Dr. Theodore A. Lehmann of Astaria, L. I., to continue the United Zither Players Association of American, an organization which has been dormant since the last congress it sponsored at Philadelphia in 1930.

Many were the speeches by young and old players in behalf of the ancient instrument with its 36 strings. But there was no more fervent address than Dr. Lehmann's as he pleaded for "the cause of the zither—the finest of all instruments."

"This cause," he said, "demands sacrifice. I have my hands full. But my zither? I'll always have time for my zither, and so will those who truly love the cause."

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Robert Wilder in "On the Sun Deck"

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Cross-Country

WE HOISTED on our rucksacks and climbed over the garden wall into a clover field; Oxford lay a hundred miles to the northeast. The journey by rail from the Chesil Bank to Oxford would have daunted the most experienced student of cross-country time-tables and we had therefore decided to walk it. Moreover, as we had three weeks in front of us, we planned our route not by any considerations of directness but by the geographical distribution of our friends. We marked on our map the places where these friends lived, then left it to each day and hour to decide how we should travel and where we should sleep on the way between them.

* * *

AT LUNCH TIME a week later we were in Blandford where we purchased some bread, cheese and a cucumber. There are two roads from Blandford to Shaftesbury; the main road lies through the valley, but a secondary one keeps along the summit of the ridge and, according to our map, passes through the fringes of Cranborne Chase, one of the few remaining prehistoric forests in Britain.

As walkers, we naturally chose the upper road and climbed the long hill out of Blandford, then looked round for somewhere to eat. It was impossible to sit unprotected in the sun at that hour of the day, and the hedges threw no shadow; we wanted a large tree or a haystack. For an hour and a half we walked and saw not a man nor a house, not a haystack nor a tree. When at last we spied a solitary tree standing about a hundred yards down a side lane, we wondered whether it were not a mirage. We ate our belated lunch and slept for two hours under that tree and then took the first footpath down into the cool shade of the valley.

* * *

MELKSHAM WAS NOT on our itinerary. We did not wish nor intend to visit Melksham. But from the moment we left Bradford-on-Avon everyone and everything conspired to make us spend that night in Melksham. If we enquired the best way to get anywhere, we were advised to go by Melksham; if we asked in what direction we were going at the moment, we were told towards Melksham; if we turned and walked in the opposite direction, we were pretty sure to find ourselves going towards Melksham all the same. We tried for a room in various villages and by ten o'clock were still without a bed. A motor-bus stopped on the other side of the road; we crossed and climbed into it. Ten minutes later we were in Melksham.

Next morning we made across the fields for Lacock Abbey and were skirting some newly cut hay with the men still at work in it, when we noticed the farmer standing by his cart eyeing us. I went up to him and asked permission to walk over his land. "That's all right," he said, "and the wife will put you up for the night, too, if you wish it." I explained that we had still far to go that day, and so, instead, for twenty-five minutes, while we squatted beside him on a pile of hay, he described a favorite walk he knew through the lovely hidden parts of England, urging us to take it. "'Tis a sweet walk," he finished and suddenly we were back in the language of Elizabeth and of the folk-songs.

* * *

ON THE ROMAN ROAD north of Malmesbury I remembered the clock. Mile after mile that straight grassy lane, that was once the Fosse Way, ran between fields of yellow waving wheat with occasional breaks of undergrowth and a few trees; the wild flowers were thick about our feet and clouds of small blue and white butterflies rose at our approach; rabbits scurried into the hedges. I think it must have been one of these last that somehow reminded me of timepieces, as the White Rabbit did Alice. We had taken refuge for the previous night in Malmesbury over a cycle-shop, and my last act before going to sleep had been to remove a loud-ticking clock from the mantel-shelf to the back of a cupboard under a pile of spare blankets. We could now only hope that our landlord would discover the clock's hiding-place before he informed the police.

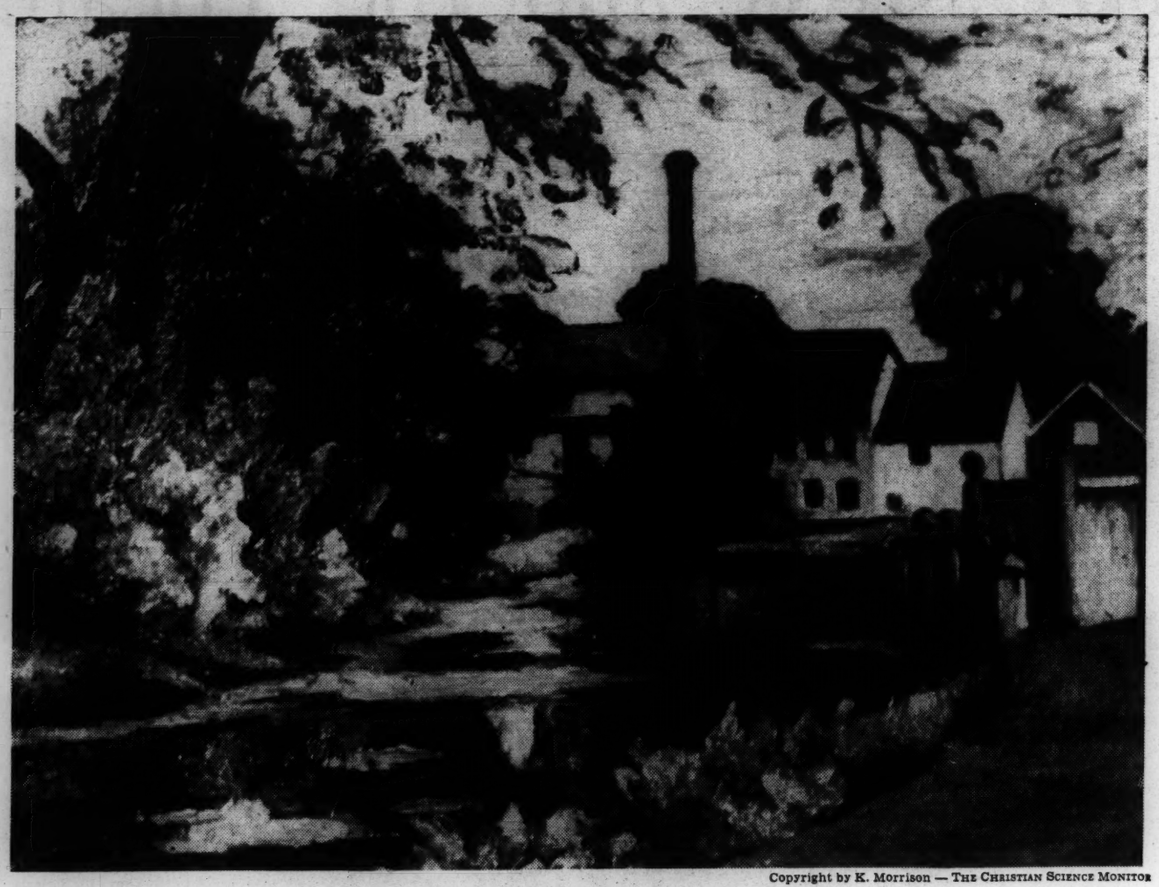
As we crossed the Cotswolds our clothes were beginning to look the worse for three weeks on the road and two hundred miles of walking, so from Milton-under-Wychwood we telephoned to the friends whom we wanted to visit a few miles further on and warned them of our disreputable appearance. They kindly invited us to stay the night. That afternoon two hatless figures, one in a crumpled blue shirt and khaki shorts, the other in an equally crumpled frock of uncertain color, each with rough spiked walking-sticks and soiled rucksacks, turned into a stately drive and up past beautifully trimmed lawns and flower-beds to a Queen Anne manor-house that stood square and dignified beyond. Our heavy shoes, badly scratched and thick with dust, sank strangely into the soft carpets, as we passed through the hall into the drawing-room and then up to our bedroom, all impeccably furnished, all freshness and perfect order. We declined the maid's offer to unpack our rucksacks for us; she would have been hard put to it to identify and dispose suitably of some of their accumulated contents.

* * *

NEXT MORNING AS we came into Oxford down St. Giles we met the porter of my old college. He stood very still and then asked if we had come far.

"From the Chesil Bank by Corfe Castle and Cheltenham," I replied, feeling like Marco Polo.

P. J. H. H.



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THE MILL STREAM: *A Painting by Kenneth M. Morrison*

WHEREVER there is a river in England, there are likely to be old mills. Most of them date from centuries ago, when their slow water-driven wheels manipulated machinery which ground coarse flour from the wheat grown in the vicinity. But, with the development of the steam engine and the increasing popularity of finer flours, milled by more modern methods, many of these former hives of industry have been abandoned. Others have been shorn of their primitive mechanisms (including picturesque overshot wheels) which have been replaced by up-to-date machinery.

The old mills with which the average sightseer is most familiar are along the Thames. The best known perhaps is at Mapledurham. But, as the pleasure steamers move slowly down the winding reaches of Britain's largest river, there are fascinating glimpses of other mills half hidden by overhanging trees.

Most picturesque of all these ancient survivals is Houghton Mill, in the tiny county of Huntingdonshire. Its active life ceased long ago, but its weather-beaten frame structure and its romantic surroundings still act as a powerful magnet for artists and lovers of old-world beauty. There are other fine old mills on the same river—the Ouse.

Some of the loveliest old mills on the smaller waterways are in the eastern counties. On the diminutive river Stour, for example, there are any number of them. All have some claim to a place in one's memory, either because of the charm of their architecture or because of some unusual feature in their setting. These settings, by their very nature, can hardly fail to make a strong appeal. Above the mill there is always a considerable head of water, regulated by sluice gates, and below the mill a deep pond and tributary streams to carry off the surplus water. These indispensable features lend themselves naturally to picturesque lay-outs. In cases where mills no longer work, these lay-outs are embellished by winding walks and plantings of flowers. This invariably happens when the mill has been transformed into a residence.

The most typical material for building these old mills in the Eastern counties is wood applied as clapboards or "weather-boarded," as the expression is in England. These boards, once painted white, have toned to a beautiful grey. Sometimes the material is brick. Then again brick is combined with clapboards and this form of construction is most satisfying. One example is the famous mill at Flatford, which Constable painted so often.

The mill in Kenneth M. Morrison's painting is a small rambling structure where both bricks and clapboards have been used. This mill, on the upper reaches of the Stour, is no longer driven by water power, but by a modern steam engine. This accounts for the sluggish stream whose surface is partly covered with the green scum that always accumulates on stagnant waters. This immobility may be regretted by practical persons, but it is a definite asset to a painter.

This green mantle, lying in patches across the stream, repeats and emphasizes the verdure on the banks—close growing shrubs, the branches of the trees and the rich emerald of the adjacent meadow. Contrasting with this greenery is the red of ancient roof-tiles and chimneys, the brown of the wooden gates, the white of the mill building and the pale grey of the low-lying clouds.

The Assurance of Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEACE is the perfect gift of our heavenly Father to all His children. Prophecy and revelation unite in bringing to mankind, torn with tumult and strife, the blessed assurance of peace. The prophet Isaiah had a glorious vision of the reign of peace in the hearts of men as the enlightenment of Truth is received into human consciousness. In the thirty-second chapter of the book it is written, "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever." "The work of righteousness" is not dependent on time. Truth is always present everywhere. We are persuaded, therefore, that peace is possible to everyone who lays hold upon righteousness. The earnest seeker for Truth is assured of peace, for it is the natural accompaniment of the right understanding of God.

Isaiah foretold the coming of the Messiah, "the Prince of Peace," and in conformity with this prophecy, the Bethlehem babe appeared. The heavenly host, accompanying the angel who came to the shepherds on this momentous occasion, sang this paean of praise (Luke 2:14), "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." This was revelation, indeed, bringing heaven to earth.

The salvation wrought by Christ Jesus in his healing ministry assuredly brought peace to troubled hearts bereft of loved ones, oppressed by disease and sin, under the tyranny of traditional laws, and bound by baseless creeds and cruel codes. Jesus' understanding of the omnipresence of God invested the spoken word with power, and multitudes were restored to health and freedom. Great peace and joy followed, and God was glorified; and so it will ever be. Whenever the Father is understandingly honored and His commandments kept, peace attends.

Mortal strife is due wholly to ignorance of God and His creation. Mortal existence is a mistaken sense of Life, God, and of Life's idea, man and the universe. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 329), "If men understood their real spiritual source to be all blessedness, they would struggle for recourse to the spiritual and be at peace." The greater part of humanity is seeking peace. Multitudes are on the quest for that which will satisfy their highest concept of good. It is a lamentable fact, however, that many are seeking respite from the unrest of mortal beliefs in material theories and practices. The sick are still searching for relief in ways and means devised by the human mind, ignorant of the fact that false mortal beliefs have occasioned their seeming sickness, and not perceiving the futility of material methods to bring deliverance and peace.

But the Christ, Truth, is ever at hand, ready to enter human consciousness, when one is willing to turn toward the Father-Mother God. The message is always reassuring. After his glorious resurrection Christ Jesus reappeared to the disciples, presenting the same body that he had before the crucifixion, thus proving life to be continuous. His loving words to them, "Peace be unto you," brought the assurance of eternal Life and Love, the primal and ultimate order of being. Life is evidenced in harmonious activity. Likewise, through spiritual peace we are assured of the continuity of life.

War and strife, sickness and death, bear no evidence of Life, God. They are negative states of ignorance, indications of a lack of the understanding of God and of man's harmonious relationship to Him. Furthermore, an indifferent or merely neutral state of mind is not based upon understanding, and engenders a false sense of peace. Ignoring or condoning faults in individuals or in groups of people and nations, is not promotive of security and peace, which go hand in hand. Selfishness and intense nationalism are foes to the peace and progress of mankind. They arise from the false belief that man's existence is dependent upon matter. This belief is entirely at variance with Scriptural authority, which reveals man's spiritual origin and nature, and with divine law, which governs individuals and nations.

Christian Science is in absolute accord with true Christianity, as taught and practiced by Christ Jesus. Its only adversary is false belief in evil in every guise, and its holy mission is to carry out the purpose, inaugurated by Jesus, namely, to bring salvation and enduring peace on earth.

The words of Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 96) give a clear sense of man's scientific unity with God, and the consequent immunity from evil, disease, and inharmony which may be realized by all. She says: "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." May we ever remember with gratitude the ever-presence of Spirit, where love, joy, and peace forever abide and abound.

Day of Passage

Now down the clear slopes of the autumn sky
southward the wild geese voyage. From that wedge
of slow grey wings which arrow to the edge
of maple hills, there drifts to earth a cry
savage and lovely; and our hearts receive
that wildness as the voice where summer passes,
and we stand silent in the hoar-frost grasses,
watching the geese go down, and do not grieve.

FRANCES FROST

Perspective—Peking

BETWEEN the black pines
One can see the top
Of an old pagoda,
Lighted in the sun.
Like a tall lantern
Aflame.

M. M. M.

Living With Art

THE Japanese love of restraint as manifested in behaviour reaches its height in the style of house he lives in and the few carefully chosen objects he permits within it. The opaque white paper screens shed a matchless, delicate light on to the floor covered with matting or shiny polished wood. The lacquer table and the floor-cushions invite you to rest and tea-drinking; whilst the only ornaments for your eye to rest on are placed in the *tokonoma*, a slightly raised alcove. There in this specially prepared position, dominating everything in the room, will be a picture on the wall, and a carefully chosen table or stand with a single vase of flowers on it, or perhaps an interesting piece of pottery or lacquer or carving. The arrangements are never haphazard. For one thing, the season of the year must be considered, a combination expressive of the merriment of one month being unsuitable for the sobriety of another; whilst the objects themselves must be selected to make a harmony, and often changed to build up a new rhythm. As in all arts, there are stern rules which can yet be played upon with delightful result by a true artist; and this arrangement of the *tokonomia* in practically every household in Japan gives a severe training in balance to all the members of the family, who both consciously and subconsciously are absorbing it. . . .

So far, industrialism has not dragooned art in Japan, except in the case of certain export goods; and one of the most heartening experiences possible is to wander through the stores, away from the traditional teapots and lacquer, to inspect the more modern-style cheap objects which are being produced. Trivial things like pencils and notebooks, inkpots, celluloid boxes, modernistic book-ends, wrapping-paper and string, all bear the stamp of someone's personality; and up to the present date the taste of the ordinary people is so true that there is a continual flow in artistic demand and supply.—From "Living in Tokyo," by KATHARINE SANSOM. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company.)

Mary Knew How to Read

MARY was entered for the chart class, which means that she was not expected yet to have a book; no educational paraphernalia other than a diminutive slate and pencil, with which, by the aid of a minimum of marching and singing, and "recess" and nooning, you were to get blamelessly through with seven hours of unanticipated dullness. Twice a day the chart class was called up and confronted with a pasteboard sheet on which appeared an assorted lot of syllables, words with meanings being judged beyond the mentality of first-year scholars. Mary stood up with her class and said A-b, Ab, B-o, Bo, and so on; the only other relief being to go to the blackboard and print the day's lesson, which in Mary's case was generally done backward.

The sole alleviation to boredom was that she sat with Minnie Farrell, and that was curious, because although she had no recollection of Minnie, Mary knew at once that there was an old friendship between them. Minnie had been in the first grade long enough to have learned the permissible alleviations of boredom. You could, for instance, if you did not show yourself too negligent of lessons, which you were supposed to con from the chart with moving lips between recitations, look at pictures. Minnie was well furnished with books of the sort that might be condoned by Miss Becky as of educative value, though just how she managed that with a book of "Three Bears" and "Snow White," I have forgotten. What neither Minnie nor Mary herself, nor any member of her family, realized was that Mary could read easy words, . . . probably the quality of high visualization for the symbols of sounds which was always hers had something to do with it—she could always use sounds as figures of speech even though she had not sufficient tone discrimination to carry a tune. So she absorbed the stories of "Snow White" and "Three Bears" without in the least realizing that to be able to do just that was chiefly what she had come to school to learn. And one day she was caught at it. She had forgotten to go to chart class to say A-b, Ab, and before she knew it there was Teacher standing over her.

"What are you doing, Mary?" Miss Becky demanded.

"Reading," whispered Mary from a dry throat.

"Oh, no, Mary, you can't read; you are only in the chart class; to say you can read when you can't is a story."

There it was again! But to have it said in the presence of thirty or forty of your contemporaries, who would tell everybody else at recess, called for defending.

"I can, too, Miss Snow, I can—"

"No, Mary."

"*I can!*"

"Little girls who tell fibs in school must wear the dunce cap."

For those whose memories do not go back so far, the dunce cap was a tall paper cone, to be worn in the presence of the whole school, at which it is the privilege of the whole school to laugh. There were two or three ways of wearing the dunce cap: with stoicism; miserably with shamed tears; or by the help of "funny faces," when the teacher's back was turned, as a huge joke. Mary had not been in school long enough to know the acceptable behavior. Standing there, book in hand as the symbol of her particular venality, not knowing what else to do she finished her story. And while she was about it, who should come in with that swift, light-stepping manner of principals, but Xerxes Xenophon Crum. He was a pleasant gentleman, with a handsome whisker, and he made a point of inquiring what the little dunce had done.

"Telling a fib. Pretending she can read . . ."

Right in front of the Principal! But it is unwise to push a sensitive child beyond the limit of submission.

"I can," Mary announced; "I'm reading now."

Miss Becky began to get very red in the face.

"That's easily proved," said the principal. "Read."

Miss Becky got redder. "She probably knows it by heart."

Xerxes Xenophon called for a First Reader. Everybody knows that even over in the back of the book, McGuffey's First contains nothing more erudite than such literary gems as

"I love to see a little dog
And pat him on the head,
How beaut-i-fully he wags his tail
When-ev-er he is fed."

Mary simply sailed through it. With the result that Principal Crum gathered her up, with her lunch-pail, her diminutive slate, and her straw hat, and deposited her in Room Two.—From "Earth Horizon," by MARY AUSTIN. (New York: Houghton Mifflin.)

There Is a Song

THERE is a song the sea-birds sing,
Known to them alone,
About fields of blue where the tall waves grow
And the seeds of storms are sown.

Farmers may sing of their wheat and corn
Planted deep in the spring,
But the shining crops of the gull and tern
Need no harvesting.

Need no scythe or fork or flail
Or threshers whistling a tune;
Only the flash of a colored fin
And the blade of a sickle moon.

Only the blade of a sharp-edged moon
To reap white flowers of foam,
And scatter the blown petals of spray
Through hills that the birds call home.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

At the Sign of the Plantin Press

SIMPLE, clear and elegant, the name of "Plantin" is, to students of typography, a synonym for beauty in format. To Christophe Plantin, the sixteenth-century printer and craftsman, the world owes this noble type, and something of his rich, vital personality lingers round the house in which his three and twenty presses labored, near the Friday Market in the great city of Antwerp.

Within the shelter of ancient walls, where the trellised vines hang heavy with their burden of purple grapes, the stiff flower-beds and formal clipped trees can look little different from the days when they were planted for the beautifying of the house which lies beyond the great courtyard. The presses are quiet long since; but the tools still lie on the benches, and so strong a sense of life and movement fills the dwelling that one half expects a workman to enter and take them up from their resting-place.

Plantin learnt his trade in Caen, coming later to his native city—the Antwerp of his day so full of culture and enormous wealth—to begin a modest bookbinding business. But a genius for typography such as his could not be long hidden; and before many years his presses were hard at work printing the sacred books for which King Philip II of Spain had granted him the monopoly within his vast dominions.

The dwelling-house bears eloquent testimony to the wealth and power which Christophe Plantin, merchant prince and friend of artists achieved. Rich tapestries adorn the walls, and hangings of gilt-stamped leather; the furniture is carved and sumptuous with velvet of Genoa, the silverware the work of a famous artist in that precious metal. On the walls are sketches by the hand of Van Dyck and Rubens, both personal friends of Plantin, whose portrait, together with that of his wife Jeanne, Rubens painted several times.

You can see the rich, vivid personality of the man in all his portraits, as you can still feel it as you move among his treasures—the wonderful fifteenth-century Chronicles of Froissart, the Latin Bible with its date 1402, and, most beautiful of all, the Flemish Book of Hours with its truly magnificent illuminations upon parchment of exquisite quality.

Of Madame Jeanne one knows little: but it is easy to imagine her, busy with her sturdy French maids in the great kitchen with its gargantuan copper pots and pans—so homely, so intimate a note in this stately dwelling house—preparing for one of the banquets which a citizen as notable as Christophe Plantin must many times have given.

It is possible that little Martine, the only child and heiress of the marriage, may have dreamed other dreams, but her troth was plighted early in girlhood to Jan Moretus, her father's most intimate friend, a grave and rather heavy-faced gentleman whose portrait, painted by Rubens, hangs close to that of his father-in-law. It was from their descendants that, some sixty years ago, the City of Antwerp purchased the house of Christophe with all its priceless treasures, to delight the eye of lovers of fine things from many countries beyond the borders of the Low Countries.

E. C. DAVIES

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Carnegie International

I—The European Section

By Dorothy Grafly

Pittsburgh, Penna.

A year ago America scored first prize in the Carnegie Institute's international exhibition of paintings. This year honors go overwhelmingly to Europe, with but a single American, Robert Philipp, singled out as $400 first honorable mention winner.

This reversal of values is felt throughout the present exhibition, to which 13 nations, including the United States, have contributed. It is an interesting display, even exciting in spots—but they are European spots.

There is about the American section an atmosphere of sober, competent craftsmanship. A majority of our painters concern themselves with the land in which they live, a land which, like children, they are only beginning to discover. So far their reactions are more visual than emotional. They want to tell you what America looks like; what it does, and to introduce you to its types and its idiosyncrasies. Taken by and large the American section is predominantly reportorial in its flavor.

This is less true of the Europeans, and as they dominate the show as well as the prize list they become automatically the subject of this article.

It is an exhibition in which one is impressed more by general waves of feeling than by individual canvases, although several stand out as distinct achievements. There is something about the character of the show that suggests analogy with the Middle Ages; with periods in history when persecution and suppression of free creative thought caused painters to retreat from tackling contemporary subject matter, and to express their ideas more cryptically in religious or symbolic guise.

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A renaissance of religious subject matter among European painters is thus significant, one of the most daring compositions being "Jacob Wrestling With the Angel," by the Italian Felice Carena. So spirited is this conception that it makes of the $1000 first prize winner, "The Yellow Cloth," by Georges Braque, little more than a pale though exquisite pattern experimentation. It hints also at the veering of the art wind from the subjective to the objective in subject matter; from studio isolation of ideas, and technique intelligible only to painters and connoisseurs, back to picture-making as a force universally understood.

Trends in painting often move more rapidly than the minds of jurors, and in the present instance the four painter jurists, Raoul Dufy of France, Ferruccio Ferrazzi of Rome, Henry Varnum Poor and Judson Smith of the United States (Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of Fine Arts at Carnegie Institute, served as chairman) seemed to be swayed, as art itself has been for several generations, more by technique per se than by any other and perhaps more creative element. This point of view would account, possibly, for award of the first prize to a man who, with Picasso (represented by a "Harlequin"), was the father of Cubism.

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The award has another significance. It focuses attention on the retrospective character of the French section, which smacks less of the future than of the past, and accounts in a measure for the retreat of French influence and the ascendancy of national traits apparent in the art of virtually all lands.

The miniature survey of the past 40 years in French painting goes back to the Impressionists by introducing such survivors as Pierre Bonnard, Henri-Martin, Henri Eugène Le Sidaner and Edouard Vuillard. The interim of preoccupation with the abstract claims both Braque and Fernand Leger, whose boldly patterned "Composition" has basic kinship with the boldness of design centering upon recognizable objects in "Woman Near a Table," by Felice Casoratt, Italian painter, winner of the $600 second prize.

Yet in the French section, as in those of such other nations as Germany and Spain, there is an undercurrent of the macabre, with feeling more akin to Blake and Goya than to erstwhile "modern" art trends. Among the French it crops out in Edouard Goerg's "Birth and Death"; among the Spaniards in the work of Salvador Dali, and among the Germans in compositions by Edgar Ende, Max Ernst and Walter Wallenstein. Even in England it has its repercussion in "By the River," by Stanley Spencer, and Wyndham Lewis's "The Red and Black Principle."

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Italy and Germany this year score two of the strongest sections. The Germans offer a strangely assorted aggregate in which government-sanctioned painters hang beside those who reside outside the Fatherland. To the former, in the person of Josef Pieper, goes the third prize of $500. For the same work, "Family Portrait," this young artist was accorded earlier in the year the State Prize of the Prussian Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin. When its dullness is contrasted, however, with the restrained power and economy of composition in Karl Hofer's "Man With Looking-Glass," it pales to insignificance.

Otto Dix, once so forceful, is still turning out old-fashioned, Flemish-flavored canvases such as "Winter Landscape With Crows."

Germany is the only country claiming two prizes; a third prize to Pieper and, ironically enough, a $300 second honorable mention to one of Europe's leading figures in contemporary art, Oskar Kokoschka, whose scintillating "Karlsbrücke, Prague," is a far more important contribution than "Family Portrait."

A touch of the macabre enters the prize list with award of fourth honorable mention and $100 to "The Night Watchman," by Marcel Gromaire, a grim, half-conventionalized pattern-picture suggestive of war. As if to offset the seriousness of this modern commentary the jury conferred its $200 third honorable mention on one of the few genuinely gay pictures in the exhibition, "Carnival," by the Spaniard Emilio Grau-Sala.

How seriously the world is thinking and feeling these days may be gauged by the absence of lightness from creative expression. Where humor is found in the International it is more satiric, ironic or political than fanciful. Yet force of imagination scores a decided comeback in innumerable compositions.

For sheer impish gaiety no other canvas quite touches Per Krohg's "Spring," to be found in the Norwegian section; while Raoul Dufy's "Paris," decoration par excellence, gives an air of light and laughter to what might otherwise be a somewhat ponderous survey of French art.

Czechoslovakia enters the prize arena with "Still-Life With Flowers," by Vaclav Spala, awarded the Allegheny County Garden Club Prize of $300.

Like religious compositions, nudes are also prominent, achieving in the Italian section an extreme range from "Dream," soft, round and sentient, by Giovanni Romagnoli, to the adolescent angularity of the recumbent youth "Icarus," by Felice Casorati.

While among the Europeans England, France, Italy, Germany, Spain and Poland contribute the largest number of canvases, the smaller sections devoted to painting in Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Norway all present composites of art endeavor, tinged often with national flavor. Russia is absent this year, but the International numbers 407 canvases contributed by 265 European and 107 American painters.

(This is the first of two articles)

Courtesy, Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

Above—"The Yellow Cloth," by Georges Braque, Which Won First Prize of $1000 at the Carnegie International. At Right—"The Night Watchman," by Marcel Gromaire, Awarded Fourth Honorable Mention With Prize of $100

Pianists Open New York Season

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Town Hall recitals have provided a busy introduction for the new concert season, and two of them have been indisputably outstanding. The givers were Walter Gieseking, after an absence of two years, and Kathleen Long, an English pianist who, in spite of her reputation in the British Isles and on the Continent, had not appeared in America before.

Although Mr. Gieseking had seemed in his way about as nearly complete a pianist as one would ever come across, he returns to us several cubits greater in artistic stature. If his art was formerly virtually perfect within its limits, those limits have been pushed back. No one who heard him on the afternoon of Oct. 10 can truthfully complain again that he has no fortissimo or that his brilliance lacks thrust and edge.

In parts of Schumann's "Davidsbündler" dances and especially in two pieces by Liszt—"Jeux d'eaux de la Villa d'Este" and "Bénédiction de Dieu dans la solitude"—he played with commanding power and compelling brilliance, but a power and a brilliance that were always strictly musical, that never sacrificed the value of the individual notes, that achieved a fortissimo which successfully fused and unified all its component parts.

For these reasons his Liszt possessed a minimum of claptrap and a maximum of artistic dignity, effectively putting to shame much Liszt that is heard in our concert rooms. Incidentally, Mr. Gieseking played Listz for the first time in this country, though not by any means for the first time in his career. The rest of his program was selected from composers with whom he had been closely associated in the past—Bach, Mozart, Schumann and Debussy.

The Bach and the Mozart were, respectively, the "Italian" Concerto and the A major Sonata (with the variations and the "Alla Turca"), and both of them he played admirably, though to me the "Italian" Concerto to make its full effect requires the varied timbres and colors of the harpsichord. Yet it was in the 17 "Davidsbündler" dances, so wrongly neglected here, that Mr. Gieseking rose to his greatest heights.

For as an interpreter of Schumann he is unsurpassable. He immerses himself completely in the spirit of the German romantic, and the elusiveness of Schumann never eludes him. All the varying moods and colors of these dances were in his performance, now airily whimsical, now deeply introspective, humorous, passionate, tender, and invariably appropriate in hue and tint. It was playing of an utter mastery that surely will not be exceeded the season long.

Miss Long, appearing on the evening of Oct. 13, flew straight in the face of tradition and convention by employing none of the customary openers, but starting her program off with music of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, some of the pieces garnered from the "Fitzwilliam Virginal Book," others being by John Dowland, Couperin, Rameau, Thomas Arne and Mozart (the variations on "Unser dummer Pöbel meint" from Gluck's "Die Pilger von Mekka"). In this part of the recital the English pianist left no doubt as to her intelligence and musicianship, without, however, proving herself an executant of ancient music to be placed beside Wanda Landowska, José Iturbi and Walter Gieseking.

It was a good beginning, though, and after it in Schubert's posthumous Sonata in B flat she revealed a persuasive sympathy with nineteenth - century romanticism. Warmth and poetry imbued her playing, and at the same time her firm sense of design preserved the outlines of the composition in spite of Schubert's tendency toward laxity and diffuseness.

But her real triumph came next, with Sir Arnold Bax's Second Sonata, in G. This example of the composer's most Celtic and rhapsodic utterance Miss Long set before her hearers with splendid impetuosity and power, and yet with ample control of mechanics and tone color. A further and different example of her skill in handling tone color followed in her concluding number, Ravel's "Ondine."

Music in the Air

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

One of the most attractive programs of the Queen's Hall Promenade Concerts was given in the penultimate week of the season. It consisted of works by Debussy and Stravinsky. This unusual juxtaposition lost nothing of its piquancy by the fact that one listened, not in a crowded concert hall, but over the radio in an isolated Sussex garden. Debussy himself could not have desired a fitter setting for his music.

He claimed that of all the arts, including painting, music is the closest to nature: "To musicians only is it given to capture all the poetry of night and day, of earth and sky, to reconstruct their atmosphere and record the rhythm of their great heart-beats." For this reason, as is well known, he loved the open-air music of Weber and looked askance at the genius of Berlioz, which "found bitter pleasure in airing its longings in an artificial-flower shop."

Many people inwardly rebel against the conditions under which music is heard in the modern concert hall. The hall itself may be ugly and the eye thus find itself in constant conflict with the ear. Then innumerable small distractions are there to tempt the attention. A neighbor, for example, fiddles about with a program or a hand-bag and finally drops it in the middle of the thrilling passages. Among other interrupters are the late-comers, the score-readers, the time-beaters, the whisperers and, happily rarer in these days, the knitters and those who cannot listen without the aid of chocolate.

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But every concert-goer knows these and a hundred other trivial frustrations of complete enjoyment—although some may be too proud to admit it. The graver aesthetic disadvantages of the modern concert and its atmosphere are more the concern of the serious musician than of the general listener. It will be remembered that in his later years Tartini used to play in the evening solitude of a cathedral. The clamorous public never realizes how often its captive idols long to escape. Busoni told Van Dieren that his first act on entering his hotel bedroom was to turn round the mirrors on the wall. The sight of his own face reminded him too much of what he called his "degrading slavery."

Debussy envisaged a liberation of music by nature. He imagined an art specially designed for the open air. "Certain harmonic progressions which sound abnormal within the four walls of a concert hall," he thought, "would surely find their true value in the open air." Music would gain in grandeur anything that it might lose in charm of detail. Then, very characteristically, he gives the warning that vastness should be aimed at and not bulk. The echoes must not be wearied with the repetition of excessive sounds. "One should rather make use of them in order to prolong the harmonious dream. So, the very air, the movement of the leaves and the perfume of flowers would work together in mysterious union with music, which would thus bring all the elements into such natural harmony that it would seem to form a part of each. . . ."

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A warm St. Martin's summer night, a cottage door ajar, a harvest moon rising over the adjacent woods, the soft outline of the Sussex Downs under a sky heavily powdered with stars, a faint perfume of night-scented stock and the intangible, aerial harmonies of Debussy melting into the living silence of the country-side all conspired to realize the dream of the musical poet who believed that "there is more to be gained by seeing the sun rise than by hearing the 'Pastoral' Symphony." The queer noise which followed "Fêtes (Nocturnes)," "Prélude à l'après-midi d'un Faune" and "La Mer" was, one recognized with a start, the applause of an audience 50 miles away. On the radio applause loses all meaning—if it ever has any—and becomes merely a funny noise which follows music. One may never again hear the art of Debussy under such ideal conditions, and the experience proved that his dream of a music that is not shut in, but a free art, an open-air art, "an art boundless as the elements, the wind, the sea, the sky," was no idle literary fancy but a dream that can "come true." Composers may yet turn their backs on steel, concrete, machinery and the noise of cities, to listen to the quieter, kinder sounds offered in such rich variety by the countryside.

Rather surprisingly, the Stravinsky pieces brought no sense of incongruity. The "Fire-bird" Suite is, of course, fairy music and fairies very sensibly live in the country. Older villagers still believe that the Sussex Downs are peopled by them. Heard in the moonlight, this brilliant work gains an enchantment lost in the prosaic concert hall. It becomes a fantastic dream of the sleeping landscape. The apples in the little orchard turn into gold and, shaking the trees, the 12 princesses play ball. Was that shadow the lurking magician, old Kotschei, and that flash, summer-lightning or the Fire-bird herself? The aural and the visual became inextricably mixed.

Stravinsky's Second Piano Concerto—excellently played by his son, Soulima—speaks a purer musical language. But it has a gay, harlequinade quality which, with the idiom that conveys it, finds a "true value in the open air." More noise from the distant Queen's Hall audience, and with a gray mist stealing up from the sea one turned in—it was late for the country, nearly a quarter to ten—feeling grateful to the two composers, to Sir Henry Wood and to the B. B. C. Orchestra for a delightful and unusual musical experience.

Abbey Players on Near-By Hills

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The Abbey Theater Players are having more success pleasing their audiences at the Ambassador Theater with Lennox Robinson's "The Far-Off Hills" than they had with their first offering, "Katie Roche." In its aims Teresa Deevy's "Katie Roche" was very like the older comedy of Mr. Robinson. Its author has merely proved less practiced in the art of making comedy bubble pleasantly. She lacks the experience.

At any rate, where "Katie Roche" had arid spots, moments when it did not move, "The Far-Off Hills" is consistently fruity and frisky. Lennox Robinson's facility is such that the foibles of human nature are easily made clear in his dramatic writing, that the talk of his characters is always apt, the maneuvering of his people amusing. He can write lightly and at the same time give what he has to say significance.

This is the story, as admirers of the Irish players know by now, of a girl called Marian who lived in dreams of entering a convent but was, at the same time, so little the impractical dreamer that by her managing ways she made her family wish she would hurry off to the nunnery at once and leave them to live their lives as best suited their fancy. But she felt she could not leave them until her father had his sight back and her sisters had grown up.

The sisters proved too much for her, however. They married off their father and Marian was made by this maneuver to realise that the things she dreamed of were not really the things she wanted. So she got married very suddenly and everyone concerned was enabled thereby to live happily ever after. She had made the discovery that though the far-off hills were green the ones just before her eyes were happy hills, too. Eileen Crowe, Frolie Mulhern, Aideen O'Connor, P. J. Carolan, F. J. McCormick, Arthur Shields, May Craig, Michael J. Dolan and Austin Meldon play the comedy delightfully, though occasionally they give evidence that long familiarity with their roles has made them just a shade mechanical.

Another American comedy has come to town, a rompish dido called "In Clover," by Allan Scott, one of the authors of an unusually attractive comedy, "Goodbye Again," seen some four or five years ago. Mr. Scott writes, less happily when he writes alone. His purpose has been to give his characters an air pleasantly mad. They dash about eccentrically, have determinedly comic things to say, run through the paces of a helter-skelter plot. But madness in the theater is not quite enough unless there is in it a shrewder method than Mr. Scott's. And perhaps Alexander Dean, who staged the play, has counted more than he should have on commotion and noise. Sometimes this sort of thing turns out better if done suavely rather than with headlong speed. Its chances are greater if its humors are allowed to take you by surprise instead of being thumped into your ears. "In Clover" is a chipper comedy, youthful, good-humored, willing, but over-eager to please.

The Federal Theater is reviving at the Maxine Elliott Theater John Howard Lawson's "Processional," first presented 12 years ago by the Theater Guild. It seems to have lost none of its rugged force and remains still pertinent.

The Australian Concert Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

Although local musical politics differ sharply in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth, the record of the annual Australian concert season is, with slight variation, the record of an individual State concert season multiplied by five. Visiting artists who tour the Commonwealth under the direction of concert agencies present almost identical programs in each of the capital cities. Celebrity artists engaged by the Australian Broadcasting Commission reveal similar tendencies, and this has caused difficulty in the selection of interstate transmissions.

A chain system of orchestral performances by which conductors invited to Australia by the Commission direct successive concert seasons in the various States makes for further uniformity. When—as in the case of Dr. Malcolm Sargent—such distinguished visitors possess additional ability in the sphere of choral enterprise such instrumental seasons are supplemented by productions of oratorio or of correspondingly large-scale works for choir and orchestra.

The 1937 winter season has proved of disciplinary value to the various State orchestras which, under the baton of Prof. Georg Schnéevoigt, have acquired the fundamental virtues of rhythmical accuracy, steady pitch and alert attention to details of phrasing, metrical accent and dynamic emphasis. An ardent admirer of the work of his great compatriot, Jean Sibelius, Professor Schnéevoigt has presented grave and symmetrical renderings of several of the symphonies and tone poems. To music lovers who retained vivid memories of the major Sibelius compositions as illumined by the imaginative fire of Koussevitzky or as endowed with a wealth of affectionately conceived nuance by Sir Thomas Beecham, the Schnéevoigt readings sounded over-circumspect and too uniform in tone color to suggest the wide horizons, the glowing heights and somber depths in the depiction of which Sibelius employs so large an emotional canvas and so diversified an instrumental palette.

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To assess the authenticity of Professor Schnéevoigt's interpretations upon the basis of his Australian performances would be, however, to commit a grave injustice. To impart "first principles" to his players and to discourage any form of mental or technical elasticity which could lead to executive license were the laudable aims of this efficient and painstaking conductor. Musicians in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide have acknowledged with gratitude the solid advantages accruing from such deliberate curtailment of emotional enterprise.

Recent solo performances of conspicuous merit included a brilliant rendering of the Sibelius Violin Concerto by Mr. Tossy Spivakovsky. Admirable assistance was given by the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra conducted by Professor Schnéevoigt. Mr. Edmund Kurtz—a one-time member of the Spivakovsky-Kurtz Trio who returned a short while ago from America—appeared with success as solo cellist in collaboration with the Brisbane Symphony Orchestra. The concert was directed by Mr. Nelson Burton, the resident conductor for the Broadcasting Commission, whose inspiring influence upon the Queensland players has evoked praise from critics and public.

Mr. Edward Goll, formerly associated with the late Henri Verbrugghen, has returned to the concert platform after an enforced absence of over two years. Since his arrival in Australia in 1914 this finely equipped pianist has occupied a dominating position in the musical life of Victoria. His varied and comprehensive repertoire will be displayed this season in 14 historical programs designed to illustrate the growth and expansion of keyboard literature.

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Unqualified artistic success attended the concerts given by Bronislaw Huberman. Whether as soloist or as ensemble player the Polish violinist displayed impeccable judgment. Without feats of showmanship or popular concessions in choice of programs he won the admiration of musicians, amateurs and laymen.

Returning to Melbourne to make one appearance with orchestra, Benno Moiseiwitsch gave a dazzling exhibition of rhythmical quick-wittedness in the Rachmaninoff Rhapsody upon a Theme of Paganini. Large audiences attended the concerts given by the Russian pianist in Adelaide and displayed much enthusiasm. The permanent conductor of the Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, Prof. Bernard Heinze, has directed concerts for school children in South Australia and also conducted at a couple of concerto concerts included in the Huberman season.

Apart from the major activities of the winter concert season, much sound and useful work has been presented by local music clubs and musical societies. A gift of £10,000 by Mrs. James Dyer has enabled the Melbourne branch of the British Music Society to outlive the parent society in London. The Melbourne B. M. S., which owns a pleasant concert hall and an excellent reference library, has sponsored many interesting programs of music considered too erudite or too unconventional to possess box-office attraction. The Musical Society of Victoria and the Melbourne Music Club (without financial backing apart from small annual membership fees) contrive to present monthly programs of quality and to provide young artists with opportunities for semi-public appearance. The Adelaide Music Salon gives correspondingly valiant service in South Australia and the Students Club, connected with the Musical Association of New South Wales, sponsors a varied course which is to be further extended under the direction of its new president, Mr. Alexander Sverjensky.

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Many young musicians of unusual promise will leave Australia this year to continue their education in Europe. Three Melbourne pianists—Marjorie Summers, Raymond O'Connell and Noel Newton-Wood—are still in their early teens but display such maturity of talent as warrants belief in their future. Kathleen Castles (Melbourne) and Lorna Sydney-Smith (Perth), won the approbation of Mme. Lotte Lehmann, while Sir Richard Terry, who is visiting Australia as examiner for Trinity College of Music (London), claims to have discovered two genuine prodigies in addition to a number of students of more than average ability.

American Ceramics Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Ceramic art—or the art of fine pottery making—enjoys a thriving practice in America, where innumerable artisans are engaged in fashioning objects of various decorative and utilitarian uses with the aid of clay and fired colors. But the practice of exhibiting these accomplishments with little of the respect due to one of the minor arts—very much in the manner of trifling knickknacks on novelty store counters—has had its part in withholding the full appreciation to which much of this work is entitled.

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New York has had the privilege of seeing numerous ceramic shows through the recent years of the art's growing popularity. No other, however, has been quite so successfully handled, it would seem, as the one at present on display at the Whitney Museum of American Art. This is a generous tribute to the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts at Syracuse, New York, whose director, Miss Anna Wetherill Olmsted, has been playing for a number of years an important part in the development of contemporary ceramic art through the medium of the annual National Ceramic Exhibitions inaugurated at Syracuse in 1932 as a memorial to the noted American ceramist, Adelaide Alsop Robineau. The display was assembled at Syracuse early this year for an exchange exhibition at the Kunstindustrie Museum of Copenhagen, where it was shown during the summer, as well as in Sweden, Finland and England.

The exhibition, consisting of only about 142 pieces by some 50 ceramists, performs a real service for the art, through the evident care which is shown in the selection and presentation of the ceramics. The work appears in a special installation of built-in woodwork designed with restraint, and every piece is shown to its best advantage. Perhaps the salient impression one receives is of the balancing of different types of objects, without the effect of a predominance of vessels which is generally characteristic of ceramic exhibitions.

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Sculptors who are attracting attention by the robust individuality of their figures and groups, bringing new volumes and dramatic interest and humor to the medium, are prominently represented in the display. Among the latter are Waylande Gregory, whose group of a mare and colt in his engaging "Kansas Madonna" has been supplemented by his inimitable "Ichabod Crane" and the more gracious "Mother and Child," from the Whitney Museum collection. One may admire the rich color and fanciful patterns marking the animals of Carl Walters, together with the humorous fancy that inspires him, while finding new diversions in ceramic art in the caricatured figures of Russell Barnett Aitken and of Viktor Schreckengost, who presents a circus group, complete with various side-show performers, in a delicately colored whitish pottery recalling primitive chalk-ware.

Indulgence in human interest indeed furnishes the show with an utterly novel note of gayety and charm, which in no way detracts from the appeal of the beautiful shapes and colors on which so many ceramists chiefly rely. Admirable in taste are such objects, for instance, as the hard porcelains of Charles Harder, the robust and handsomely ornamented pieces of Edgar Littlefield and Leon Volkmar's pottery vases of exquisite shape and color.

The technical excellence of the work, which is obvious in all phases of the exhibition, reveals a standard which may be favorably compared with that of the best modern European ceramics. This is indicated by the interest which the exhibition aroused in Europe, where, especially in Denmark and Sweden, much fine pottery is being made today. C. B.

A Matter of Accent

By Harold Hobson

London

It is computed that at the moment there are fewer transatlantic accents to be heard in the theaters of London than at any time during the last seven years. Even such American accents as can be discovered are not, as it were, in full bloom. Those to be found in Mr. St. John Ervine's "Anthony and Anna," for example, are synthetic, for neither Mr. Morris Harvey nor Miss Lucille Lisle hails from the United States. Miss Marion Lorne, on the other hand, comes from Pennsylvania, and is fortified in her home life by having an American husband in the person of the dramatist, Walter Hackett, but she has been so long resident in England that no one would guess that the English words she trills in her engagingly fluttering manner in "London After Dark" were not her "native wood-notes wild."

Despite these things, by no means a dull uniformity of speech reigns on the contemporary London stage. At the Haymarket, for example, the Cockney of Mr. Gordon Harker is partnered by the Welch-Cornish accent of Mr. Herbert Lomas. Mr. Mervyn Johns, in "Time and the Conways" at the Duchess, brings the atmosphere of the Yorkshire manufacturing towns to the West End.

There is, however, an important distinction to be drawn between the American accent that is so common on the English stage and the various dialects listed above. The players just mentioned appear in "character parts." They represent variations from the norm, and their differing peculiarities of speech are shown as on the whole amusing oddities. Now, when American is used on the English stage, and especially when it is used on the screen, it is not intended to be laughed at. It is presented quite seriously as a substitute for standard English—or, if the phrase be preferred, it is presented as standard English itself.

It is almost impossible for an Englishman who has been brought up to take pleasure in the softness and suavity of standard or southern English to be entirely fair to the American accent on the London stage. It requires a stupendous effort of the imagination to conceive of anything but southern English being at home in, for example, high comedy. And, since most comments on American pronunciation are written in newspapers published in and around London, the transatlantic accent usually gets a very bad press.

It gets, in fact, a much worse press than its standing in the country as a whole would seem to warrant. The fact is that in the midlands and north of England—a vastly important section of Britain whose opinion rarely is reflected in the papers—southern English is regarded as artificial, pretentious and effeminate. The rough vigor of American speech, its energy and virility, approximate in character to the tone and nature of the native language of those parts. The particular pronunciation of individual words in Lancashire and the Middle West may differ, but there is a community of spirit behind them, and the accent of American films is therefore more popular than the public school English of some British pictures.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Education Rides Through a Period of Lean Years

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The WPA—As a Plan Adjusted To Meet Emergency Needs

But Together With N. Y. A. It Has Made Interesting and Challenging Contributions to Education

Saving Our Schools
(Fourteenth of 52 Articles)

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A WPA teacher had been coaching Italian-born Mrs. Taliaferro in reading and writing English. One day Mrs. Taliaferro phoned to ask if the teacher could come at dinner time instead of the scheduled hour.

"You see," she explained, "my friend and I are invited to a fine dinner but we don't know how Americans eat. Will you teach us?"

The teacher ate dinner with the two women, showing them how to use their knife and fork the American way. The women were delighted. They had learned something more important to them at the moment than spelling or grammar.

"You have to be more than a school teacher in this job," the teacher said later. "You may find it advisable to wash the baby's bottle or sweep the floor before you begin the lesson, but I love it. I hope I will never have to go back to teaching regular classes again."

Adjusted to Meet Needs of Pupils

Much of the Federal Government's emergency program has been of this flexible nature. Classes and curricula have been adjusted to meet the needs of the pupil as never before in the history of American education. If people could not leave home, the teacher has come to them. Classes have been held in homes, in churches, factories and woodland camps. Blank spots have been shown up in even the best-organized public school systems and programs devised for the neglected groups.

Prof. Floyd W. Reeves, chairman of the Federal Advisory Committee, now mapping out the future of the emergency education program for the President, told the National Education Association at its Detroit meeting in June, "The emergency education program is a familiar story; but the extent to which it has been necessary for the Federal Government to enter into new and unaccustomed relationships to public education in order to meet public needs and public demands, has not been commonly realized."

Over Four Million Served So Far

At least 4,000,000 of America's adult population have raised themselves to higher educational levels through the services of the WPA education program in the last three years, Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, estimates. At the same time, employment has been furnished for an average of 40,000 needy teachers and important lessons have been learned from new experiments in nursery schools, vocational training classes and classes in various types of adult education.

Though devised primarily as a means of providing relief for some of the 200,000 school teachers who lost their positions when schools began to cut off the "frills" in the early days of the depression, the emergency program has brought a number of curriculum improvements worth carrying over into permanent school systems when federal money is cut off.

Then, too, thousands of parents in the under-privileged classes have themselves felt the first glow of enlightenment in WPA classes. They may not have cared whether their youngsters went to school before or not. They may have thought schools were a waste of the taxpayers' money. But from now on they can be counted on as education rooters.

The program has also been of value in demonstrating to many educators' satisfaction that federal aid need not necessarily result in either direct or implied interference with local education policies. Though furnishing the money, the WPA has been satisfied to let state and local offices of education select teachers and decide what subjects were to be taught. "A state program with federal aid" is the way the arrangement is usually described. Complaints of political coercion in the teachers' aid program have been fewer than in any part of the WPA program,—a fact which may be important in determining whether a permanent program of federal aid to schools would be a good thing in a democracy.

Later Expanded Into Many Fields

The emergency education program got its start in 1933 when the old FERA began making grants to states earmarked for the payment of wages to needy unemployed teachers in rural areas where schools would otherwise have been closed. Later the program was expanded to include the establishment of nursery schools, vocational classes, literary classes, workers' education classes and various other types of adult education for needy persons.

Some 75,000 tots of pre-school ages have had their first habit-forming lessons in public nursery schools where specially trained teachers look after them so their mothers may work or devote more attention to their other children.

WPA teachers have taught more than 700,000 persons to read and write. Illiteracy in the nation has been reduced one-sixth, though undoubtedly, at the rate it was being wiped out before the depression, it would have dropped considerably anyway.

The Vocational Phase

Under the vocational phase of the program, more than 200,000 persons have been trained or retrained for positions where some degree of skill is required. Fifty thousand industrial workers have studied economic problems peculiar to their group in special workers' education classes. Some 60,000 fathers and mothers from low-income groups have attended parent-education classes to learn how to give their children a better chance in life. To young men and women whose hopes for a college education were blasted by the depression, special freshman college courses have been offered.

A brighter future for adult education in the United States as a result of the emergency education program is foreseen by Dr. L. R. Alderman, one-time superintendent of schools in Portland, Ore., who directs the WPA school program. "Plato and Aristotle taught men, not boys, but we've got the idea that we can carry on by educating the young only," says Dr. Alderman. From the WPA program he finds that educators have learned these things:

(1) Adults want to learn.
(2) Adults can learn and often learn faster than children.
(3) There is often more real satisfaction in teaching adults than children.
(4) Most individuals can teach adults with a little training.

National Youth Administration

At the depth of the depression one of the problems troublesome to the Roosevelt Administration was the large number of young people who had dropped out of school because of lack of money and had not been able to find any kind of employment.

A special student-aid program undertaken by the FERA in 1934 to meet the needs of this group later grew into the National Youth Administration. The NYA program has (1) assisted young people to continue their high school or college work; and (2) provided jobs for those between the ages of 18 and 25 who are no longer attending school full time.

At the peak of last year's school terms, approximately 430,000 students were getting their education paid for in part by the NYA. Another 192,000 had jobs on NYA work projects, receiving about $16.50 for a 45-hour week. Student aid ran a little less than the maximum allowed which is $6 a month for high school students; $15 for college undergraduates, and $30 a month for graduate students.

A vocational guidance and job placement program, apprentice training system and a chain of educational camps for unemployed young women have been among the NYA's supplementary activities.

Because it injects uncertainties into school budgets and adds to administrative duties and expenses, the NYA has not been popular with some educators. Others, like Dr. Tyler Dennett, former president of Williams College, hesitated to tie their institutions up with the New Deal.

A questionnaire sent out by the Association of American Colleges to its membership recently, revealed general approval of the objectives and accomplishments of the program as a whole, however. Seventy-four per cent voted for continuance. The other 26 per cent apparently liked the program as an emergency measure only; most of them voting for a gradual decrease over a period of years.

This cutting down has already begun. The whole WPA program is to be curtailed about one third during the coming year. Officials are hopeful that lessons in efficiency learned in the last three years may make the contraction less noticeable than might be supposed.

Public Works Administration

Even larger than the WPA program from a financial standpoint has been the New Deal's contribution of school building construction in the last four years. Between 1930 and 1932, school construction fell far below the actual needs of the nation. When the shortage had reached serious proportions, the Public Works Administration came along with an offer of loans and grants to communities which would initiate building programs.

The Public Works Administration has helped to finance the construction of approximately 70 per cent of all school building construction in the United States during the last four years. It has put up 54 per cent of all money spent, either in grants or loans. PWA statisticians have figured their money has gone into 5235 new school buildings; it has also helped improve another 1100 buildings, and has aided in contributing to the nation 33,700 new classrooms, 2160 auditoriums, 1720 gymnasiums, 884 libraries, 676 shops, 443 cafeterias, about 6000 laboratories, study halls and other units.

Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, has informed President Roosevelt that he believes the Public Works Administration should have a permanent part in the perpetual construction program for new schools, "necessitated by an ever-increasing number of pupils, the need of replacing worn-out and obsolete buildings and the advancing standards and methods of instruction."

Tomorrow's article will run in the news columns

Works Progress Administration

A Rural Emergency School Project in Ohio, and Typical of Work Under the Works Progress Administration Carried On Elsewhere. These People, Mostly Farmers and Their Families, Gather Three Times a Week in This Small Rural Schoolhouse, Where They Are Taught Intermediate Educational Subjects.

Brown University Experiments With Films

Musical Scores Maps and Rare Books Are Projected in the Classrooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Movies today?"

As the boys came into the room they glanced at the projector, then at a large suspended scroll and asked this question, smiling at their own wit.

Students in advanced music appreciation courses at Brown University are tickled to find two tools of the cinema—the silver screen and canned music — in the teaching equipment of Professor Arlan R. Coolidge, member of Brown's Music Department. His "eye and ear" technique is said to be without parallel in music appreciation circles.

While students listen to a victrola and watch the printed score, which is projected onto a fine ground-glass screen, Professor Coolidge, pointer in hand, draws their attention to the features he wishes to emphasize in the music they are hearing and reading. He believes this is as near to personally conducted study as he can hope to come and an improvement on the usual method of score reading.

Better Than Separate Scores

"Even if you have separate scores for every student, you can't be sure they will look just where you want them to," he said.

"Recordings alone, no matter how good they are, do not bring out certain points. You would be surprised," he added, "at the things you hear when your eye helps you. Seeing and hearing simultaneously speed up the student's comprehension and allow him to get, here, in an hour as much as he would get by attending several concerts."

Movie-mindedness struck Brown about two years ago and to date the Music Department and the John Hay Library are the hardest hit. The staff "camera man" uses the same miniature camera and thirty-five millimeter film that is used in Hollywood. He provides the various departments with rolls of film about the size and shape of bicycle tape. When in use these films are enlarged with a projector and thrown on the screen. When not in use they are stored on their neat little spools. One of their great virtues is negative—they don't take up much room.

"Why not substitute films for textbooks?" they said to themselves at the John Hay Library, where there was always much maneuvering to be done with prescribed books in order to make a few go around. So they snapped some of these and threw them onto the screen for the students to gaze on. But then the trouble began. Some gazed too long and some thought they didn't have time to gaze enough before it was time to "turn the page."

"Until and unless the devices for reading film versions of books are perfected the undergraduate cannot get along without a textbook," Dr. Henry B. Van Hoesen, librarian of the John Hay Library, declared. "But the film can be used in the classroom to provide the students with what they cannot obtain in the original. If the instructor wants his students to read a book which is out of print, that book can be photographed for the students to read on the screen.

"Yes, the film camera has come to stay. Its usefulness has already been demonstrated in music classes, in reference or research work, and in illustrating lectures."

"You know," went on Dr. Van Hoesen, "there is no way of telling what out-of-the-way thing a man may want. Suppose he wants to read a rare book in Washington and the owner doesn't want to send it on. It can be filmed in Washington and sent here for that man to read.

"Then the film has possibilities in maps. If maps can be thrown on the screen from a tiny roll, cumbersome charts can be dispensed with."

Instead of Clipping

But Dr. Van Hoesen is not waiting for the future to demonstrate what collegiate circles can do with the film. He is experimenting today. With its use he is enlarging the University's Lincoln Collection, its Harris Collection, by beginning a clipping service, and he is planning an illustrated catalogue.

The John Hay Library's collection of relics of the Civil War President is world-famous. The film camera is increasing its size, to say nothing of its reputation, by photographing pamphlets, broadsides, anything to do with Abraham Lincoln anywhere, and bringing them to Brown. Rare bits that nothing could pry from other libraries can now be glimpsed in Providence; that is, their likenesses can, and speaking likenesses they are.

Last year when Rhode Island was lost in admiration for Roger Williams, Dr. Van Hoesen commenced a filming "clipping system" by photographing some of the Providence Journal's old issues.

Photographing news items is said to be cheaper than clipping them. If a job is big enough it can be done for a cent or two an exposure. Material round the coveted bit is covered before the picture is made. No scissors are required. The newspaper is just as good after this kind of "clipping" as it was before. The reverse side of the paper which always suffered with the scissors method is still intact after the camera's attack. Given articles are much easier to find rolled up on neat little films than they are in the aging newspaper original.

To Describe Paintings

Can you think of any better way to describe a painting than to show a picture of it? That is what Dr. Van Hoesen wants to do with the University's collection, have a miniature picture of each painting the University owns and clip it to a card catalogue. That should establish its identity as all the words in the language could not.

Not so many uses for the film camera have been devised for the Music Department, which as yet uses it in advanced music appreciation only. Professor Coolidge limits his groups to twenty-two so that everyone can get near enough to the screen to see easily. Victrolas and pictures are stopped at will to point out the entrance of certain instruments or to make some theory clear. In the fifty-minute period a class is likely to get through one or two movements of a symphony or part of an opera. Students are expected to listen to the music before they see it on the screen.

Youth and World Affairs

It seems not easy to develop a subject of discussion to any depth in a short space. We are aware that the Round Table is somewhat handicapped on this count. Our first speaker, for example, has said much more that is of interest than we have been able to include here.—Chairman.

* * *

Restraining the Warmaker
England

Dear Chairman:

Any review of the world situation must be based on the prevailing conditions, taking into account the regretted weakness of collective security through the League of Nations, which, for the moment, seems powerless as a weapon to restrain the warmaker because none of the countries which comprise it are willing to sacrifice any of their so-called rights, or to sink their personal interests in the slightest degree.

The policy of armed isolation has been proved to be fallacious in years past, and with distance meaning less today than it ever did, even the U. S. A. would find herself once more entangled in the snares did a major war break out again in Europe.

Today we and the rest of the peace-loving world, the "have" nations, pursue a policy of dealing with each untoward situation as it arises, hoping we shall continue to muddle along, but without hope for the future. Hardly constructive, to say the least of it, for it is not working toward the betterment of mankind in any way.

However, it is easy to offer destructive criticism, and if we were to imagine ourselves in the position of any of the world's leading statesmen, we would have no easy task constructing a better state of affairs.

What we need is a policy of vision, one which we can definitely say is going to lead to a life of less fear and better conditions for all mankind. The only really helpful solution which would offer any definite way to the construction of this object would appear to be unilateral disarmament, as advocated by the pacifist. No doubt as far as this country is concerned, if such a policy was put into force, the self-governing dominions would be inclined to draw away from us still further, and we should have to be prepared for the loss of our other colonies. The effect of such a step upon finance would be colossal, but by the saving effected upon armaments, to say nothing of the saving upon the colonies, we should be considerably better off.

To swallow such an idea at first appears more than one's national pride will stand, but when one sees such a concept of national pride is a false quality, leading to death and destruction of countries and peoples, has any sacrifice to be made? To judge by the high standard of living in the comparatively unarmed Scandinavian countries, which possess no colonies, we should gain in every true sense.

Various thinkers have expounded and developed this policy very concisely, and it certainly appears to be the only one through which it is possible to see permanent good for mankind emerging. It is supported by prominent men of all countries, as is shown by the report in the Monitor of the 25th of August of the Conference of War Resisters held at Copenhagen.

(Mrs.) R. W. S.

* * *

Monitor Reading Groups Meet
Sussex, England

Dear Chairman and fellow members of the Round Table:

Some thirty young people, representing several Monitor Reading Groups on the South Coast of England, last July decided upon a certain afternoon for a joint meeting out of doors, on the rolling Sussex downs.

They had had one the previous year on the sea cliffs and had found this "getting together and sharing ideas" had proved of such immense interest and help that it should be repeated.

The arrangements were carried out by the group in whose district the meeting was being held. The railway station became the meeting place, and then the groups were taken by cars and buses away over the hills to the old Sussex village of Alfriston, from which they walked to a sheltered hillside beyond.

The keynote of the meeting was Youth and its relation to world affairs. This included such inspiring articles as Mr. Baldwin's "Balance Brought Forward," and "Crusade for Democracy." Then there was an editorial on the value of travel for youth, entitled "Learning to be Friends," wherein was quoted Mark Twain's remark that "Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry and narrow mindedness," and further, "Broad, wholesome and charitable views of men and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one's life."

This was followed by accounts of traveling holidays by bicycle and in Youth Hostels as described by letters in the Round Table. Other ideas of varied and wide interest were shared from General News columns and the Home Forum. In a short while, listeners had traveled in thought from the Arctic to Vienna, Russia to America, Germany to China, Amsterdam and the Far East, then back to our own country again.

After the meeting, the groups returned to Alfriston where they were entertained for tea in an interesting old fourteenth century house. Down both sides of the long table were happy faces, animated with the eager exchange of ideas, stimulated no doubt by the sincerity and worthwhile endeavor which had been the foundation of the meeting. There was much joking and laughter too—which established a feeling of comradeship and friendship. For such it seems but little to say, "Thank you" to the Monitor.

(Miss) W. K. M.

Miss W. K. M. is one of our first Round Tablers, and a warm friend of the whole idea—and ideal. She sent us snapshots of the jolly group, taken out on the Sussex Downs, which we wish you all could see. It is fine to hear of these groups who get together, with the Monitor as a very real and living bond.

Cheerio . . . Chairman.

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washing Out Our Stock Phrases

An Effectual Way to Freshen Up One's Business Letters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Use a word three times," promises a copy-book maxim, "and it is yours forever." How often, one wonders, must a correspondent use fresh, live diction if he is to wash from his vocabulary phrases that he would like to forget.

Certainly a number of the stock expressions that still find their way into business letters should be forgotten—or at least shoved far, far back into mental files for use only in emergencies. Men interested in making letters more effective have fought these expressions for years. They have pointed out that they are wordy and repetitious, inexact, impersonal, artificial and somewhat ridiculous. They have shown that in the crisp, brisk-moving modern letter they are wholly out of place.

Yet these unnatural expressions persist. The tenacity of their grip is illustrated by the "personal" letter recently dictated by an insurance executive:

My dear Jim:

My absence from the city will account for my not sending you at an earlier date the attached check for $7.50, the item which you paid to Broadmoor Hotel for me.

I appreciate very much, Jim, your kindness in the transaction and if at any time the writer can render you an accommodation, I assure you I shall be only too glad to do so.

Looking forward to seeing you during the summer at Gull Lake,

Yours very truly,

As if Speaking Orally

To avoid the clichés and the formality and stiffness of the ordinary letter, the correspondent needs only to visualize his reader and address him in the easy, natural language that he would use if he were delivering the message orally.

Almost inevitably, however, even the man who writes simply and directly will develop special little "pattern" ways of expressing himself, and guarding against these is a more difficult matter. Some of a dictator's special ways of beginning or ending his letters, some of his favored "word teams" or special sentences are probably helpful and effective when he first uses them.

Unless the letter writer is careful, however, he begins to overwork favorite expressions. As they grow in favor, they become more and more fixed in his dictation habits. Soon, if unchecked, they are crowding the more spontaneous writing from his letters. The moment these expressions become habitual, they lose most of their effectiveness, for in many cases they are used where they do not exactly fit the thought.

Writing Tags To Avoid

An informal review of the work being done by a group of insurance correspondents revealed the following writing mannerisms. They illustrate the kind of "writing tags" that develop unless a man keeps constant watch over his writing.

1. An over-fondness for impersonal constructions:

"It is our thought that the specific rates should be applied against all items in this form . . . If, however, there is something to justify a request for re-rating on items 7 and 8, then it is our belief that the new rates for these two items should be charged. It would seem, however . . ."

2. Pronounced use of musty compound words:

"At that time you apparently approved of everything in connection therewith except the rate on item 3 . . . We are sending you herewith . . . Your letter of June 5, wherein you suggest . . . We are much interested in your inquiry, but we have not enough information to make a definite reply thereto at this time." (This man also made frequent use of therefore and however.)

3. Long loose sentences, particularly with participial phrases in tandem formation.

"Thank you for your letter of April 1 enclosing the letter from the Jones State Bank informing you that foreclosure proceedings have been instituted in this case." (Tandem participial phrases.)

4. An annoying habit of omitting little words:

"This agent has bound us as of April 30 for $3000 coverage on (a) building at this address in Flint. Our last inspection report indicated this was an idle gray-iron foundry and for your information (we) are enclosing (an) extra copy of this report . . . Were the situation reversed (I) think your agency would feel as we do now.

5. Single words used to tedious excess:

(An actual intra-house memorandum.) Referring to your letter of January 8. In order that we may correctly issue these policies we ask that you please advise the business of the assured. We note that the assured had a safe burglary loss about two months ago. Please advise if this is the only loss they have had in the past three years. Also, please advise if they have had any messenger or interior losses during the past three years.

All of us who write letters will benefit from occasionally reviewing carbons of letters we have recently written. In many cases this review of our work will enable us to identify mannerisms before they have a bothersome hold upon us. If we have friends whom we can prevail upon to read some of our carbons critically, that, too, will generally be helpful.

Louis W. McKelvey

Door Carved by Students of a WPA Woodcarving Class

Under the WPA, as part of the Federal Art Project work in Cape May Court House, N. J., classes in woodcarving, modeling and sculpture were successfully carried through. This carved door, done by the class in woodcarving, was presented to the Cape May County Board of Chosen Freeholders for use in one of the public buildings.

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Trojans and Bears Meet In Gridiron Battle at Berkeley

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19—Trojans of the University of Southern California travel to Berkeley this Saturday with the fortified hope of knocking off the undefeated Golden Bears of California and thereby further complicating a much jumbled up Pacific Coast Conference season.

The double-edged fortification of the Trojan hope is its spectacular underdog bid invading the den of the leader of a conference beset with upsets and surprises.

So far these upsets and surprises have engulfed every conference member except the Golden Bears, who last Saturday added insult to injury by polishing off College of the Pacific and the Davis branch of the university on a single afternoon.

Trojan supporters are insisting on a continuance of the amazing lack of logic which has characterized the 1937 record. Last Saturday the Trojans defeated the University of Oregon, which had defeated Stanford, which had defeated the University of California at Los Angeles, which had tied Oregon State College, which had defeated Washington, which had defeated the Trojans.

Bears May Be Overconfident

What could be more consistent, if not more logical, than for the Trojans to defeat the Bears?

The supporters of the Bears say that the thing which is more consistent than upsets is the demonstrated fighting ability of the Berkeley squad, out for the Conference championship and the Rose Bowl.

The double-header for the Bears last Saturday made them overconfident, hope the Trojans. These Trojans say their success formula over the Bears is made up of this bit of overconfidence, that dash of chastisement for the Trojans by the Huskies, and the main ingredient of midseason stride developed at the expense of Ohio State and the Oregon Webfeet.

The Bear pigskinners under Coach L. B. "Stub" Allison attack this formula by insisting that there can be no greater indication of midseason strength than the impressive feat of brushing aside the Cal Aggies 14 to 0 and the Pacific eleven under A. A. Stagg, 20 to 0. Further, say the Bears, their record shows only 13 points scored against them in winning 30 to 7 over St. Mary's, 24 to 6 over Oregon State, and 27 to 0 over Washington State.

Schindler Troy Star

The Bears grant that the time may be ripe for a reversal, but they show no concern over a squad which showed weak departments in bowling over Oregon, 34 to 14, here last Saturday.

As Parks Ambrose Schindler goes, so goes U. S. C. And while the flashy quarterback was at the helm (and all over the field), the Trojans looked like revived title contenders—all except. But while the sophomore, Sam Nave, and Junior Don Keller could barely add to the score in subbing for "Amby." Coach Howard Jones took Schindler out early in the second quarter after he had scored twice. It was clearly evident that the coach didn't want to risk the chance of his star being banged around too much before the crucial game this week.

Nevertheless, with the triple-action star out of the quarter, the Webfeet outscored the Trojans for that period, piling up 14 points while the Trojans were able to get only 13 in the second frame, which ended 27-14.

Schindler made his four first-half touchdowns in this way. Tearing off characteristic yardage in punt returning, he went over for the first score after a pass to Wingman Bill Fisk had put him in scoring position; he skipped through left tackle and eluded the secondary to score on a 40-yard run featured by as good field work as has ever been seen on the Coliseum gridiron; he replaced Nave in the second quarter after Oregon had made its first score on the Trojans in 22 years and after another brilliant run of 35 yards passed to Fisk for scoring position and then went over; he congratulated Fisk for recovering an Oregon fumble, flipped a disastrous pass to Fullback Bill Sangster, and then wriggled over for the fourth time.

Oregon Scores on Passes

Passes accounted for the Oregon scores in the second quarter. Bob Smith heaved a 21-yard pass to Halfback Joe Graybeal who made a spectacular catch in the corner to step over for the long-awaited tally. Again, via the air, Halfback Steve Anderson tossed the oval to Ted Gebhart who succeeded in getting 71 yards and six points on the play, although it happened against a fourth-string Trojan backfield.

This passing threat by Oregon kept the Trojans in hot water the rest of the game, and it can be said that Coach Jones is probably glad for this practice under pressure.

Another weak spot being eradicated is the passing ability now being developed. As of old, most of the Trojan yardage is still being made through and around the line. If the line gives way, there'll be no place for Schindler to go—and they grow 'em big up Berkeley way where a veteran line is a chief asset of the league leaders.

Washington Elevens Tie

The odd round of defeats has not detracted from the football interest in the several sections of the coast. Washington State, which had been tied by Gonzaga and decisively defeated by Berkeley, held the Washington Huskies to a 7-to-7 game.

Another intra-state fued comes to a head this Saturday with the traditional Portland fray between Oregon and Oregon State. The former is smarting under the Trojan defeat, and the Aggies are jubilant in their ability at throwing the monkey-wrench into the plans of the Huskies by defeating them 6 to 3 and tying the Bruins, 7 to 7, after the latter had been dazzled by the rejuvenated Indians on Oct. 9.

The Indians were officially idle last week-end, and they rued the tie game sustained by Washington who entertains them at Seattle this Saturday. Had not the Washington eleven remained in the dumps, the certain defeat by the Stanford squad would be more impressive, declare Tiny Thornhill's Palo Alto supporters.

Robert K. Shellaby

Boston Bruins in First Workout of the Season

HERSHEY, Penna., Oct. 19 (AP)—The Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League and the Hershey Bears of the Eastern Amateur Circuit slithered around the ice in the sports arena last night as they started practice for the 1937-38 hockey season.

The initial practice session for both teams was without sticks, the men confining their activities to limbering their skating muscles.

Charles F. Adams, the Bruins' president, and Art Ross, their manager, witnessed the practice maneuvers, of their entire team except Wingman Jack Beattie; Defenseman Eddie Shore and Wingman Hooley Smith. All are expected to join the team later this week. Twenty-two men are here for a tryout with the big league team.

Herb Mitchell, who has coached the Bears in three seasons to two championships and one second place in the Eastern Amateur League, said: "I think I have picked a good team for the 1937-38 season and I have retained the best of last year's championship team."

Pacific Coast Conference

California		**Stanford**	
30-St. Mary's	7	7-Santa Clara	13
24-Oregon State	6	6-Oregon	7
27-Wash State	0	12-U.C.L.A.	7
20-C. of Pacific	0		
14-Calif. Aggies	0		
—	—	—	—
115	13	25	27
Southern California		**U. C. L. A.**	
40-Pacific	0	26-Oregon	13
0-Washington	7	7-Stanford	12
13-Ohio State	12	7-Oregon State	7
34-Oregon	14		
—	—	—	—
87	33	40	32
Washington		**Oregon**	
14-Iowa	0	13-U. C. L. A.	26
7-So. California	0	7-Stanford	6
3-Oregon State	6	40-Gonzaga	6
7-Wash State	7	14-So. California	34
—	—	—	—
31	13	74	72
Washington State		**Oregon State**	
0-Gonzaga	0	6-Idaho	7
13-Idaho	0	6-California	24
0-California	27	6-Washington	3
7-Washington	7	7-U. C. L. A.	7
—	—	—	—
20	34	25	41

Skating Meet Feb. 11, 12, 13

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Oct. 19 (AP)—The North American speed skating championships, recently awarded to Saranac Lake by the Amateur Skating Union, will be held Feb. 11, 12 and 13, Charles H. Goldsmith, winter sports director, announced yesterday. The 1937 championships, also held here, were canceled at the end of the first day's skating because of poor ice.

Pacific Coast Conference Footballers

Charles O. Wood '38
Halfback, Washington State

Joseph P. Wendlick '39
Right End, Oregon State

Frank Peters '39
End, U. of Washington

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—Professional football is now in full swing, with the baseball season ended, so that the various teams are able to use their home gridirons. The New York Giants and the Chicago Bears, in their respective groups, are the leaders, Chicago being unbeaten up to date, while the Giants have lost only one game, in the series of the National League, while in the American League, Los Angeles also has a clean slate.

With the season about half way through, it may be safely said that the game, in its professional form, is now a thoroughly established sport, though it is still clinging to the habit of recruiting from college graduates, instead of following baseball's and hockey's example of building up its own structure with a strong group of minor league teams to draw from. There are plenty of minor league teams, but the bigger clubs prefer to induce the stars of the colleges, well advertised in their amateur days, to join them directly.

In the minor groups, there is a midwestern league, with six clubs, a Dixie League, while the American Association has so many clubs that they, like the National League, are split into two sections also.

League Race Close

An important shift at the end of last season, brought the Boston Redskins, winners in the eastern section of the National League, bodily to Washington, and they are only one game behind the Giants, with Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia the other members of the section, in that order. In the western section, the Green Bay Packers, last year winners, made a poor start, and are now in third place, though they have outscored all the other teams in the league, with a score of 104 to 57 in five games. The Bears have won four straight, and have demonstrated their defensive power, with only 11 points scored by their opponents. Detroit is second in that group, with the Chicago Cardinals and the newly established Cleveland team in last place.

In the games on Sunday, the Giants, with their veteran team, including Tuffy Leamans and Ed Danowski, though the latter was utilized only as a substitute, swamped the Philadelphians, three touchdowns and goals to none, and preserved their lead. New York had really a double team, entering the game as a unit. The first group played in the first and third quarters with the second and final occupying the attention of the second. If there was any choice between them, it was in favor of the latter aggregation, as they scored twice, to once for the starters. Leamans was in the first group, and Danowski in the second. Both teams were brilliant on attack, though an occasional fumble allows the Philadelphians to get into Giant territory once in a while, only to be halted when the alert backs of the Giants intercepted a pass attack for the touchdown that never came.

Battles Stars

Clifford Battles accounted for the victory over Pittsburgh by which the Washington Redskins maintained their second place position. This was far closer than the other victories, with Pittsburgh holding the lead at the half, 13-7. But the Redskins soon galloped into the lead early in the third quarter and held it until the end. Both Pittsburgh touchdowns came by the aerial route. Sammy Baugh, the sensational passer, was also responsible for several successful passing attacks for Washington, including the one which tied the score, but the running attack of Battles gave them the final victory, 39 to 20. The Bears battled with their local rivals, the Cardinals, winning by a score of 16 to 7, including a field goal. The Cardinals put up a good defense, but the attack was well below the standard set by their opponents.

Detroit simply swamped the Brooklyn team, winning by a score of 30-0, while the powerful attack of the Green Bay Packers prevailed over Cleveland, 35-10.

In the American League, the leading Los Angeles team was idle, and the other two games resulted in a 17-17 tie between New York and Cincinnati, and a touchdown victory for Rochester over Boston, 6-0. Los Angeles played an exhibition game with Bristol, Conn., and defeated them, four touchdowns to one.

Three games were played in the American Association, Newark tieing with Paterson in a scoreless game, Brooklyn defeating Bushwick, 10-0, while New Rochelle defeated Mount Vernon, 24 to 7. Danbury, unbeaten leader in the northern division, which has yet to be scored on, did not play, while Newark leads the southern division.

Maple Leafs to Have Two 'Goodwill Ambassadors'

TORONTO, Oct. 19 (C. P.)—Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League will be represented this season by two "goodwill ambassadors," Manager Conny Smythe announced at the annual pre-season luncheon yesterday.

Smythe said that Harold (Baldy) Cotton and Joe Primeau, former Leaf players now in retirement, would be available to all amateur clubs of the province who wished coaching advice. Cotton and Primeau will be sent all over the province at the expense of the Leafs, Smythe said.

Primeau, star centre-ice player, retired before the start of last season, while Cotton, veteran left winger, wound up his major league career with New York Americans last season. He announced his retirement several months ago.

Packers and Giants On Way to New Record

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Green Bay Packers and the New York Giants appear to be well on their way to new offensive and defensive records in the National Football League.

Statistics released yesterday show the Packers, in addition to leading in scoring with 104 points, have gained 1459 yards in five games, an average per game of 291 yards. This exceeds the former high mark of 288 yards per game, set by the Chicago Bears two seasons ago.

Smith-Cooper Golf Victors

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 19 (AP)—Horton Smith and Harry Cooper patted each other on the back yesterday, tied their purse strings around $1200, and pocketed the championship of Oklahoma City's first annual $5000 four-ball golf tournament. Favorites when the tournament started Thursday, the Chicago Sharpshooters battled 14 other crack professionals, two by two, over 126 holes in Oklahoma's worst weather and came up with five victories and two defeats for 12 points.

Kozeluh Wins Pro Net Title

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 19 (AP)—Karel Kozeluh defeated Bruce Barnes in a gruelling five-set match yesterday to take the first national open tennis tournament. Barnes started slow, staged a comeback to take the third and fourth set but was unable to match Kozeluh's pace in the deciding duel and lost 6—2, 6—3, 4—6, 4—6, 6—1. Play started in the rain. Barnes trounced George Lott in a semi-finals match, 6—0, 6—2, 7—5.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Minnesota ranked first on Associated Press consensus with 345 points. Duke second with 187 in national football ranking.

Three Years Ago

Princeton and Pennsylvania agreed to renew football relations after a lapse of 42 years.

Five Years Ago

George Gibson signed to manage Pittsburgh Pirates for 1933 at increase in salary.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

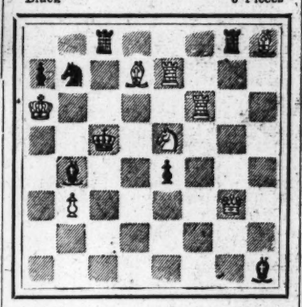
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Oct. 19, 1937

Problem No. 1976

By George B. Spencer

Black 8 Pieces



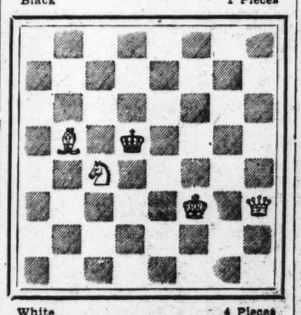
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Grand Rapids Herald, January, 1935)

Problem No. 1977

By George B. Spencer

Black 1 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Louisville Courier-Journal, November, 1936. Each of these problems by the St. Paul composer has a very pleasing point.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1974. R-KKt3
No. 1975. 1. B-K2 RxR
2. QR-KKt5

End-Game No. 378. White wins: 1 BxP, KxB; 2 Q-B2ch, K-B3; 3 Q-B5ch, K-Kt2; 4 QxPch, K-R2; 5 R-R5, Kt-B3; 6 Q-R4ch, and wins.

End Game

Here is the finish of a game from the Stockholm team tournament. Salo (Finland) defeats Vistaneckis (Lithuania) with a quick sacrifice.

End-Game No. 379

Black 12 Pieces

White 12 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Dr. Lasker, who visited the world championship matches in Holland early this month, is now on his way to this country after an absence of many years. The purpose of his visit is personal; but he undoubtedly will give a few exhibitions.

The September issue of Chess contains the first installment of "Fundamentals of Position Play," by Dr. Euwe, among other good things. Those who are unacquainted with this new English chess periodical are invited to write for a specimen copy, mentioning this column. Write B. H. Wood, Sutton Coldfield, England.

Most readers have undoubtedly read cabled accounts of the world's championship match now in progress. The first game was won by Titleholder Euwe; but Challenger Alekhine won the second. The match will be won by the winner of the most points in 30 games.

A daring chess master, one who does not hesitate to offer pawns in interesting positions with attacking possibilities, always produces games that the reader enjoys, especially if the daring succeeds.

One reason why Paul Keres has made such an impression on the chess world is that he follows in the Morphy, Pillsbury, Marshall school, and also enjoys great success.

The game below, from the Semmering tournament, won by Keres, is undoubtedly unsound, but the attack triumphed.

Sicilian Defense

Keres White	Eliskases Black	Keres' White	Eliskases Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	18 R-K	P-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	19 Kt-R4	Kt-Kt3
3 P-QKt4	PxP	20 R-Kt1	B-Q2
4 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 R-K4	KR-K
5 B-Q3	P-Q4	22 R-B4	Q-Q3
6 QKt-Q2	PxP	23 R-Q3	Kt-Q4
7 KtxP	QKt-Q2	24 RxKtP	RxR
8 Kt(K4)-Kt3	Q-R3	25 QxR	Q-Kt3
9 P-B4	P-KR3	26 Kt-B5	K-B
10 Kt-R3	P-KKt4	27 KtxB	QxKt
11 Kt(R3)-Kt2	B-Kt2	28 Q-R5	Kt-B3
12 Kt-Kt3	P-K4	29 Q-R4	P-KR4
13 Kt-Kt3	Castles	30 RxP	QR-B
14 Castles	P-K5	31 P-KR3	R-R2
15 KtxKP	KtxKt	32 R-Kt5	R-K3
16 BxKt	QxBP	33 RxRP	Resigns
17 B-Q3	Q-Q4		

This game, from the Worcester tournament, in which the two players shared first prize, won for its winner, A. R. B. Thomas, an additional prize as the best played. Starting with the tenth move, he commenced a king's-side attack that he was able to finish off with a crushing sacrifice.

Queen's Pawn Game

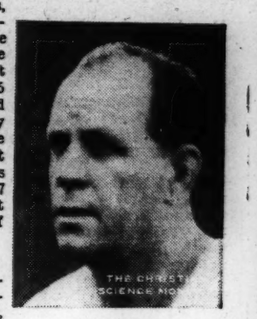
Thomas White	Guimard Black	Thomas White	Guimard Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 Q-B4	Kt-K3
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	13 B-R6	Kt-R4
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	14 Kt-K4	R-B
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	15 B-R3	P-B4
5 Castles	PxP	16 PxPep	PxP
6 QxP	P-Kt3	17 BxKtch	PxB
7 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	18 RxB	KtxB
8 P-K4	Kt-B3	19 QKt-Kt5	PxKt
9 Q-B4	Castles	20 KtxP	Q-Q7
10 P-K5	Kt-K	21 QxPch	K-B3
11 B-K	Kt-B3	22 RxPch	Resigns

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

What Can Happen in Modern Football

Before going into the general situation among the college football teams of the United States as it is today after the games played on the third Saturday in October, it might be well to pause a moment and see just what can happen in the modern gridiron game. As we have pointed out before, gaining first downs and yardage by rushing and forward passing are the orthodox ways of scoring points and, as a rule, the team which is most successful in these departments of play is the one that is expected to win; but, with the game as played today, many a team which has qualified for victory along those lines, has been defeated. One of the most outstanding examples of such a result is to be found in the Carnegie Tech-Notre Dame game at Pittsburgh Saturday. When it comes to first downs, Notre Dame made 15 to only two for Tech. As to yards gained Notre Dame recorded 235 against only seven for Carnegie. In other words, Notre Dame made over seven times as many first downs and nearly 34 times as many yards as did Tech, yet the final score was 9 to 7 in favor of the latter. Is it any wonder that every Saturday brings an upset or two of major proportions?



Ossie Solem

Page Ossie Solem

After having gone through several unsatisfactory seasons, Syracuse University decided to try a new football coach this year, and the man selected to pull the Orange out of the ranks of the defeated was Ossie Solem, coach at University of Iowa. It looks as if the Orange had chosen wisely, as, in his first year, Solem has developed a team which furnished the football world with the biggest upset of the season to date, when the Orange defeated Cornell, Saturday, 14 to 6. Had this result taken place before the Ithacans had surprised their followers by defeating Colgate 40 to 7 and Princeton 20 to 7, it would not have attracted so much attention. But the Red and White had installed itself as a possible Rose Bowl contender. Now it is just another football team, despite the fact it made 11 first downs to five for Syracuse and gained 218 yards by rushing and forward passing to 100 for Syracuse. And so today finds Yale, Holy Cross, Boston College and Dartmouth leading the eastern section of the country, still untied and undefeated.

California, Alabama and Baylor

Looking to the other parts of the country, we find that in only three of the conferences are there teams which really stand out above all their rivals. They are California in the Pacific Coast, Alabama in the Southeastern and Baylor in the Southwest. All of the Coast teams have now played at least one championship game. The Golden Bears from Berkeley are the only ones with a clean slate and their 51 points for against six for the opposition are qute impressive. Alabama, by its 14-to-7 victory over Tennessee appears to have hurdled its hardest conference game with Vanderbilt, Georgia Tech and Tulane its most serious rivals of the future. Baylor's 20-to-0 victory over Centenary stamps it as the most likely successor to Arkansas in the Southwest.

The Big Ten and Bix Six

In the Big Ten there are now four undefeated and untied elevens, and of this quartet Northwestern, the present champion and Minnesota appear to be ready to battle it out for the 1937 title. Wisconsin and Ohio State are the other two leaders, but after the showing made by the Gophers against Michigan Saturday when they carried the "Little Brown Jug" back to Minneapolis, it looks as Coach Bernie Bierman had his team back in stride and ready to make up for the 14-to-9 defeat at the hands of Nebraska. And speaking of Nebraska reminds us of the fact that they were treated to a surprise themselves Saturday, when Oklahoma held them to a scoreless tie. Rain no doubt served to handicap the Cornhuskers; but the game goes down in the records as a tie and so pushes them out of the ranks of the leaders.

Did Much for Athletics

It is doubtful if any one man has played a more active part in the athletic affairs of the United States and especially New England than did the late George V. Brown. An athlete himself, he followed that line of endeavor in later life. Instructor, director of college and club affairs, an official for the United States at all of the Olympic Games since 1908, general manager and president of the Boston Arena and Boston Garden, he played a large part in promoting athletic contests of many kinds and they were conducted on a high plane of sportsmanship.

Makeup of Ball Major Point At Annual Meetings

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A major topic of discussion at the annual big league meetings in Chicago this December will be the composition of the baseball.

It promises to be a lively debate. So sound are the arguments on both sides, it is practically impossible to vision a mutual settlement. A few months ago the leagues accepted the question on equal ground, but today they were widely separated.

Landis May Decide

As the 1937 season faded out, the American League was strong in favor of the current sphere. The National was opposed. If this situation is unchanged when the circuits convene in the Windy City, the issue will be tossed into the lap of Commissioner Landis, who may or may not see fit to make the final decision. If he does not, the 1936 campaign will open with the rival leagues in possession of pellets distinctly different in composition.

Many critics insist that in recent years the National League has employed a less-lively ball than has the American. The batting averages and home-run statistics would seem to substantiate this belief.

However, there is no denying the fact that the American is better stocked with long-distance hitters of the Di Maggio, Greenberg, Foxx type, a fact which enables it to present an offensive style of baseball to the public. Most of the National clubs feature a game similar to that in vogue before the arrival of the rabbit ball. Under these existing conditions, it is easy to understand why the two circuits differ in this important matter.

Agreed Last Winter

Last year at the winter sessions a consensus of opinion favored a change that would remove a portion of the "rabbit" from the ball. The plan would undoubtedly have taken immediate effect had the manufacturers not stocked their factory bins with spheres in preparation for the approaching pennant races. In this situation, the magnates decided to postpone the adoption of a new pellet until 1938.

It appears now, however, that this postponement may be permanent.

In favor of the present ball are several facts. First, and perhaps foremost, is the improved attendance throughout the majors. After a stretch of lean years, fans this season flocked to big league parks in a manner that equaled the boom campaigns of 1927 and 1928. The customers indicated they like the game as it now stands—the ball in its current state. It is the sensible contention of the American League that nothing which is successful from a box office point of view should be tampered with.

A general improvement in pitching during the past flag races, the lack of distance hitting in the World Series and the unsatisfactory experiments with "sample" balls in the final weeks of '37 are further arguments in favor of the immediate ball.

American Monopoly

Behind the movement for a less-lively sphere are numerous factors. The principal one is an attempt to even up the two leagues. Results of the World Series likewise prompted this move. The American League monopoly is getting tiresome—perhaps injurious to interest of future October classics. But it is pointed out that no matter what type of baseball is hit by the more powerful clubs, or players, the superiority will still exist. Nor would the weaker clubs be strengthened.

A slower ball would automatically bring about a general reduction in batting averages. Pay rolls and operating expenses would take a sharp downward trend, with the players unable to use the offensive figures in their annual salary debates with club owners. A sphere with less "rabbit" would restore prestige to the pitching art; give the hurler a better "break" in facing the batter. The parade of pitchers between bullpens and mounds would be less apparent, thus speeding up the game.

Although this promises to be a lively trading season, with a climax reached at the Chicago sessions, the ball debate may overshadow all other business. The question not only involves the dignity of the National League and fan-appeal in future World Series, but also the destiny of numerous players, who would quickly drop into the minors if their fly balls ceased to fall over bleacher fences.

American Colleges Seek Control Of Four Olympic Sports Teams

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—American colleges, reopening a quarter-century-old fight with the Amateur Athletic Union, drove in the first punch today in their battle for control of American Olympic teams in four sports.

The colleges, through the National Collegiate Athletic Association, petitioned for adoption of an amendment which, if approved at the quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association in Washington, Nov. 17, would provide for reapportionment of representation on Olympic committees governing track, crew racing, swimming and wrestling.

Want College Representatives

The amendment, drafted by the N. C. A. A. executive committee, was filed with Frederick Rubien, Olympic Association secretary, by Maj. John Griffith, president of the N. C. A. A. Two thirds of approximately 500 votes will be necessary for its adoption.

The amendment specifically provided that three of five members of the crew committee and five of nine members of the track, wrestling and swimming committees be college representatives. At present the A. A. U. controls these sports with nine of 13 members on each committee.

"We do not seek control of the Olympic committee," Major Griffith said. "We only desire to protect ourselves against the wrong sort of men being placed in charge of teams which we develop and finance for Olympic competition. We are not concerned over whether these men are A. A. U. representatives or college men; we are concerned whether they are the proper type men to represent American college athletes."

Financed by Colleges

The N. C. A. A.'s chief argument was the contention that 99 per cent of the athletes, who accounted for nearly all the points won in the Olympic games, have been from colleges and that those teams were financed by the colleges. This argument also was used by the Southern Pacific Association of the A. A. U. when it recently formulated a petition asking the national body to surrender control of these sports to the colleges.

The colleges contend that 30 years ago, when athletic clubs were the biggest factor in amateur athletics, there was a definite need for A. A. U. control of Olympic committees. Now, the N. C. A. A. insists, colleges have assumed the dominant role in amateur athletics.

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Business and Industry

Business Future Now Focus of Wall Street Speculation

Commerce and Finance

Independent Bankers Regain Opinion-Making Machinery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Opinion here is that the outstanding development of the American Bankers' Association convention at Boston this month was the recapture by the independent bankers of the Association's legislative and opinion-making machinery.

The case of the independent bankers suffered considerably in the years up to 1933 as a result of the collapse of independent banks by the thousands, although in the year or two before the banking holiday the failures of the branch banks were both numerous and spectacular.

The establishment of the F. D. I. C., however, and the end of persistent small bank failures, weakened somewhat the arguments of the branch banking advocates and for some years the independent bankers have been recovering their confidence and girding themselves for war on the branch bankers. Unit bankers were at a disadvantage in 1933 and 1934, but in 1935 they succeeded at New Orleans in electing Orval W. Adams, an outspoken unit banker, to the second vice-presidency of the American Bankers' Association, a position which almost automatically leads to the presidency in two years.

No Formal Expression

In 1936 the controversy reached no formal expression at the San Francisco convention, but the unit bankers met at an unscheduled breakfast and discussed the advisability of breaking away from the A. B. A. or setting up their own national organization. During the last year they have, in fact, sharply expanded the membership of unit bankers' organizations in different parts of the country, particularly in the far Northwest.

The McAdoo bills, submitted late last spring in the U. S. Senate, provided them an excellent rallying point for opposition. The independents today have working organizations in California, the Northwest, Florida, Georgia and Virginia and the Independent Bankers' Association held a convention in St. Paul in mid-September, several weeks in advance of the A. B. A. convention.

In parts of the country where unit bankers do not have their special organizations they control the State banking associations, just as they now control the A. B. A., particularly in Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Iowa and the rest of the Mississippi Valley region. The officials of the A. B. A. have tried to avoid commitment on the issue, until last spring, when, following the publication of the McAdoo bills, they appointed an "interim committee" to oppose this branch banking legislation.

The McAdoo bills would permit branch banking to spread its "tentacles" over state lines, limited only to the confines of a single Federal Reserve District, of which there are 12 in the country. It would thus supercede or expand the limitations of the 1927 McFadden Act, which permitted branch banking by national banks only within state lines. Both the McFadden Act (1927) and the McAdoo bill (1937) apply only to national banks and members of the Federal Reserve System, and they give the branching privilege only to the extent it is granted by the state laws of state-chartered banks.

Laws on Banking

At present branch banking is forbidden in nine states; five states have no laws on the subject; 17 states permit branch banking within limited areas, such as counties or "trade areas"; and 17 permit state-wide branch banking, though with some restrictions and limitations.

The McAdoo bill has created a curious complication of the branch-banking-versus-unit-banking issue. Many bankers and state banking authorities, on record in favor of state-limited branch banking, are opposed to its interstate extension. Others assert that if the principle is sound, then district-wide or even nation-wide branch banking, similar to the British and the Canadian system, is as sound as state-wide or county-wide branch banking. The die-hard unit bankers, however, oppose them all.

In an open letter to the American Banker last June, Edmund Platt, one of the leading advocates of branch banking and a former member of the Federal Reserve Board, pointed out that the McAdoo bill "would apparently apply in full only to the twelfth, or San Francisco Federal Reserve District, where all the seven states now have state-wide branch banking. It might apply to the fifth, or Richmond district, where all the states permit state-wide branch banking under some restrictions except West Virginia, which prohibits branch banking. The only other district which would come near compliance with the terms of the bill is the New England or Boston district, which has four branch banking states, one which confines branches to counties, and one which has no law permitting branch banking . . . most of the opposition, as reflected in the action of state bankers' associations, comes from Federal Reserve districts to which the bill if it should become law would not apply at all."

Increase in Number

The number of bank branches has grown apace in recent years. In 1936 it increased from 3245 to 3362 as compared with a decrease in the number of unit banks from 14,520 to 14,259. Between 1925 and 1935 branches increased from 6 per cent to 17.4 per cent of all banking offices. Twenty-two states specifically forbade branch banking at the end of 1929; the number has since fallen to nine.

An aftermath of the purge of weak banks effected by the depression was a large growth in the number of bankless towns, and this fact has been used by the branch banking interests as an argument for the liberalization of state laws.

However, unit bankers reply that the increase of branch banking is principally through the buying out of existing unit banks or the establishment of competitive units. Some states which do not permit branch banking do permit the establishment of so-called "tellers' windows (Iowa plan)" or "cash depositaries (South Carolina plan)" which are permited to take deposits and do a checking business but not to make business loans. They are sometimes called "cold storage for cash," and support themselves largely by service charges and by the interest on government securities in which their deposits are in part invested.

The arguments of the branch bankers run chiefly along the line that branch banking has been proved by British and Canadian experience to be stronger and sounder. It is less dependent on the fortunes of any one locality, and is less likely to be swayed by local pride or enthusiasm into over-expansion of loans. Among those said to favor branch banking legislation is Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board, who was a chain banker in Utah; and most of the other members of the Board are said to be on record as having at one time or another favored at least state-wide branch banking. Senator Glass also favors it, and attempted in 1933 to put into the Glass-Steagall Act permission for national banks to cross state lines in branch banking within "trade areas."

Unit Bankers' Retort

The unit bankers' favorite retort to the branch bankers' favorite argument is to cite a long and impressive list of branch banking systems, both here and abroad, which either went under or had to receive extensive state support in recent years. Even, it is argued, when some of these large systems weathered the crisis, it was due only to state help which was deemed necessary on account of their size even while smaller banks were allowed to go under.

Deeper than these arguments, however, runs the traditional American conflict between frontier, interior, and small town unit decentralized banking, on the one hand, and the modern trend toward centralized "credit control" — an aspect of the fundamental American political struggle between debtor and credit interests, even though the instruments of credit control seem to have fallen largely into the hands of debtor-minded interests in recent years.

Most Branches Of Switzerland's Trade Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Practically all branches of Switzerland's economy are showing definite signs of business revival, according to official statistics now available. The influx of visitors is greater than for many years past.

Although it is not yet possible to estimate the full results of the summer season, the amount of night accommodation taken by visitors from abroad in June, 1937, for example, was 55 per cent higher than in June, 1936.

In July exports reached the highest point since October, 1931. During the first seven months of 1937 they rose from 463,000,000 to 690,000,000 francs—an increase of 227,000,000. During the same period imports rose from 637,000,000 to 1,071,000,000 francs—an increase of 434,000,000. So far, however, the increase appears to be mainly due to the revaluation of the Swiss franc rather than to a bigger volume of trade.

Price Situation

Contrary to general expectation, the increase of prices consequent on the devaluation of the Swiss franc has been kept within very narrow limits.

The cost of living has risen by only about 5 or 6 per cent since September, 1936. At the end of July, 1937, the Swiss cost of living index stood at 137.1, as against 137.2 at the end of June, and 130 before the devaluation.

The Swiss wholesale price index has also stopped rising during recent months. It stood at 112.11 at the end of June, 1937, as against 113.3 in March and 96.8 in September, 1936.

Generally speaking, all branches of Swiss industry are feeling the benefit of the improved economic situation. In the machine industry and the metallurgical industry long-term regulation have now been made in the matter of conditions of work and salaries.

Building Industry

Activity in the watch and clock industry is particularly encouraging. The improvement in the textile industry is rather less, particularly with regard to wool. In the boot and shoe industry and also in the hat-straw industry, the prospects are declared to be very favorable. Exports of chocolate and of condensed milk have risen considerably.

In the building industry, on the other hand, the improvement so far noted has remained modest.

Nevertheless, increased activity in that industry appears to be imminent. While the number of dwelling houses completed has risen by only an insignificant amount during the first half of 1937, the number of dwelling houses whose construction has been authorized has almost doubled, rising from 1552 for the first six months of 1936 to 2945 for the corresponding period of 1937.

Views on the Break

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (AP)—Rep. A. J. Sabath (D.-Ill.) in a telegram to President Roosevelt charged the stock market slump was directly traceable to a "Wall Street conspiracy." He urged that "strong measures must be taken against them immediately to save the nation from a recurrence of the 1929 debacle."

LONDON (AP)—Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Chicago financier, expressed his opinion here that the current break in the Wall Street market does not denote a rapidly-approaching major depression. The performance of business in past depressions, General Dawes said, indicated a business recession should be expected but that it should not last long.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Those financiers and industrialists known for the close relationship they have had with the administration have been besieged with inquiries on "what's the government going to do" about the precipitous stock market decline—but all of them express themselves as being "in the dark." One said: "This has gone far beyond the idle talk of a 'Wall Street conspiracy' against the new deal. It goes far beyond Wall Street, and is a reflection of a general business decline which concerns the country as a whole, labor as well as management."

Percentage Change Of 10 Active Stocks

By the Associated Press

New York

The following table shows 10 active stocks and their highest levels for the year compared with yesterday's close and percentage change:

	High for Year	Yesterday's Close	Per Cent Drop
U. S. Steel	126½	61½	51
Westinghouse	167⅛	97	42
U. S. Leather	15⅛	5¼	65
Southern Rail.	43⅜	13⅜	69
Bethlehem Stl.	105½	49½	53
Santa Fe	94¾	39	59
Chrysler	135¼	62¼	54
Anaconda	69½	27⅝	60
American Loco.	58⅞	21¾	63
Baltimore & O.	40½	12¾	69

Crash in Market May Bring Shift In Budget Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

balancing act will be consummated in view of this new situation. The prospective deficit for the fiscal year ending this June will be $2,000,000,000 less than last year's, and the smallest since the budget went out of balance under Hoover in 1931. All recent New Deal statements have indicated determination to subordinate all other phases of program to a balanced budget next year.

Some Possible Actions

Faced by a Wall Street crisis, what will the Administration do?

Washington believes there will be prompt action shortly on one or all of the following lines, depending on the continuance of the slump:

1. Reduction of Federal Reserve requirements.
2. Release of more sterilized gold, which has heretofore been impounded against the fears of inflation.
3. Market manipulation to pump out more federal credit.
4. Comfort to Wall Street and business in the form of reassuring words on pending New Deal legislation; this might take the form of assurance against higher taxation.
5. Revision or scrapping of the undistributed profits tax.

Down to the present, however, the theory of a temporary, rather than major, recession dominates and controls the Administration's philosophy. It is still bent on a balanced budget. It still believes this can be achieved shortly. It is still convinced business will rebound after the immediate recession.

It does not propose a great new revival of public works, for example, or other federal expenditures, to meet the Wall Street crisis. The very dissipation of inflation fears, it is thought, may have helped to produce the reaction of the stock market decline, but with salutary effects in the long run.

Reason Seems Lacking

The vigorous margin requirements now in effect have prevented stock market gambling such as precipitated the 1929 collapse. Cool financial observers here simply cannot see conditions in the present business situation as yet such as could prolong it into a major recession.

It is into this background that the new estimates of the budget were dropped by the Treasury Department last night.

These were introduced by a statement from President Roosevelt. He was forced once more to revise the size of the deficit upward. Last January Mr. Roosevelt forecast a balanced budget. In April he had to change this into an expected $400,000,000 deficit. Now the forecasted deficit is $695,000,000.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement is singularly free of editorial comment. But he does show that a major cause for the increased unbalance of the budget was congressional expenditures carried on despite presidential warning and veto.

The fiscal year with which Mr. Roosevelt deals is for that 12-month ending in June, 1938. Chief encouragement in the statement is that the forthcoming deficit, despite all the difficulties suffered by the Treasury, is $2,012,000,000 under that of last year.

Sunshine Mining Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Sunshine Mining Company, with properties in Idaho, for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reports a net profit of $4,073,112, equal to $2.73 a common share, compared with $2,666,945 or $1.79 a share in the like 1936 period.

General U. S. Budget Summary

WASHINGTON (AP)—The "general budget summary," an official tabulation of President Roosevelt's revised estimates of Government income and spending for the 1938 fiscal year, follows:

		Actual fiscal year 1937	Estimate fiscal year 1938
I.	Receipts:		
	Internal revenue	$4,597,140,102.49	$5,946,510,000
	Customs	486,356,598.90	493,900,000
	Miscellaneous	210,343,553.48	210,000,000
	Total receipts	5,293,840,236.87	6,650,410,000
II.	Expenditures:		
1.	Legislative, civil departments and agencies and the judiciary (x)	903,507,636.88	1,002,400,000
2.	National defense	856,111,693.49	925,000,000
3.	Veterans Administration (x)	580,234,708.98	580,000,000
4.	Agricultural adjustment program	533,577,043.77	475,000,000
5.	Civilian Conservation Corps	385,807,729.81	310,000,000
6.	Social Security	182,759,138.73	250,000,000
7.	Interest on the public debt	866,384,330.90	925,000,000
8.	Refunds	49,398,266.68	46,000,000
9.	Recovery and relief	3,014,589,912.78	1,876,000,000
10.	Revolving funds (net)	(a) 243,569,164.51	140,000,000
11.	Transfers to trust accounts, etc.	872,386,047.96	636,255,000
12.	Supplemental items	.....	180,000,000
	Total expenditures (exclusive of debt retirement)	8,001,187,347.47	7,345,655,000
III.	Net deficit	2,707,347,110.60	695,245,000
IV.	Debt retirement	103,971,300.00	200,000,000
V.	Gross deficit	2,811,318,310.60	895,245,000

(a) Excess of credits, deducts. (x) Includes general public works program items.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here is the way Federal receipts, expenditures and gross deficits have run since the Treasury chalked up its last surplus in 1930:

Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Deficit
1931	$3,189,000,000	$4,091,000,000	$901,000,000
1932	2,095,000,000	5,153,000,000	3,147,000,000
1933	2,079,000,000	3,043,000,000	3,963,000,000
1934	3,115,000,000	7,105,000,000	3,989,000,000
1935	3,800,000,000	7,375,000,000	3,575,000,000
1936	4,115,000,000	8,879,000,000	4,763,000,000
1937	5,293,000,000	8,105,000,000	2,811,000,000
1938 (estimated)	6,650,000,000	7,545,000,000	895,000,000

Financial Opinion Ponders Consequences of Market Break

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is perhaps to be expected that the current break in share and commodity prices is arousing dismal thoughts in Wall Street. Unless something happens quickly to turn prices sharply upward, according to Wall Street opinion, the possibility presents itself that "it can happen here," another business depression.

Already the first efforts to explain away the decline as a false move, signifying nothing for business, have been abandoned, inasmuch as the charges that the decline has been made more precipitate by federal regulation of the stock market do not apply to the commodity markets and in any case do not explain the recession in business which is beginning to appear exactly as the stock market has been forecasting.

Unfavorable Implications

Comparisons are now being made, with all their implication, between the present market break and that of late 1929; and conjectures are rife as to how far the process of credit disintegration may progress from one field to another, like unsoundness in a barrel of apples or like the slow falling of a row of dominoes. The mere fact, though a curious one, that the decline in stocks and commodities has not reached the front pages of the papers except on a few particularly bad days, is simply taken to mean that fewer people are today personally affected by falling stock prices, but that people will wake up to the implications of a new and less happy era only when the results forecast by, or the consequences ensuing from, such declines spell themselves out as they are beginning to do in actual lay-offs and increased relief rolls.

The first effect has been to dry up the market for new capital issues except those of the highest grade ("money bonds"). The failure of the Bethlehem syndicate to market that steel company's convertible bonds, even at the new and lowered price of 95½, is reminiscent of the fact that at the end of the bull market of 1929 underwriters for a stock issue of Bethlehem at 85 had to hold the bag. (Incidentally, underwriters are beginning, as a result of recent losses, to consider increasing the discounts which they have been charging in recent years.)

What may be the next effects no one knows, but it is fairly evident that if a pessimistic business mood tugs at the credit structure, it can begin unravelling like a string, and all that money management can do is to stand at the other end of the string and push.

Congress Session Appraisals

Somber appraisals are made of the probable effectiveness of the Administration's economic program for the Nov. 15 Congressional session. It consists chiefly of the wage-and-hour bill, and crop control. Regardless of their possible merits in rechanneling the national well-being, from consumers to low-scale wage-earners, and from city folks to farm folks, neither of these proposals has any respectability as measures to revive the national economy.

Leaving aside the contradiction in the feeling that prosperity can be recaptured by lowering industrial prices (according to Brookings) and by raising farm prices (according to Wallace) the fact remains that both these policies have been proposed, tried, and found inadequate, and therefore sound, in Wall Street's ears, unprofitable.

In this connection critics of the new economics, now really getting their wind and recovering their confidence for the first time in many years, are pointing out that there are two kinds of economic planning, which should not be confused. One applies to markets and prices, and pleases only blocs, politicians, and writers. The other applies to flood control, soil erosion, and the conservation of national resources, and has almost everyone's approval except as the book-keeping is rigged.

Possible Trying Results

Many bad financial situations would be uncovered by a winter of discontent. The budget would be more unbalanced by the increase of relief rolls and farm subsidies and by the fading of corporation and individual income tax receipts. The action of second-grade rails seems to say that rail reorganizations may have to be put off again into the indefinite future. The so-called "death sentence" of the utility holding companies, which with a good market for medium-grade bonds could be effected after Jan. 1 according to the law without perceptible disturbance, can cause havoc if enforced on a falling bond market. Unemployment relief benefits can drain the funds and force the United States Treasury to heavy borrowing.

Unemployment can throw the entire movement for higher wages and higher standards of living into the discard along with the C. I. O. In short, the solvency of practically the entire New Deal appears likely to be put to a sore test. The President's determination to get his program, and the apparently impending business show-down, almost look like the meeting of an irresistible force with an immovable body.

This means the prospect, already being entertained with some relish in the more politically-minded recesses of Wall Street, that the country may be about to turn conservative. That would mean a return of spontaneous, doctrineless individualism; harsh medicine for poverty; the discrediting of the ideal of a paternal authoritarian government; the separation of economic from ethical considerations; and the impenetrable closing of the congressional ear to agrarian grievances.

On the other hand, as the Wall Street horizon readers see it, a business slump might drive the national budget back again into the heavy deficit financing, ending in further abandonment of the rules of the financial game, as heretofore played, and a recourse to Thomas amendment greenback methods which might send us on the French course. That road, too, has its inevitable terminus.

Urges Roads Not To Overlook Safety In Streamlined Trains

NEW YORK (AP) — The nation's railroads were cautioned against overlooking the safety factor in the development of high-speed, streamlined trains.

W. J. Patterson, director of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Bureau of Safety, declared in an address before the New York Railroad Club that "it requires fully a mile and a half in which to stop some of our trains today," and added:

"Ability to stop within a reasonable distance in case of emergency is a part of the problem which has not received the consideration that its importance merits."

Mr. Patterson cited what he termed a "striking" decrease in the number of railway mishaps during the past 25 years and urged the railroad operators zealously to guard the safety standards they have built up.

Asserting the introduction of high-speed, streamlined trains had created "serious braking problems," he said:

"With increase in speed, either stopping distances must be increased or stopping appliances must be made more effective."

Some high speed trains already have been equipped with a new type of brake which, with properly spaced signal systems, provides adequate stopping distance, he said.

Mr. Patterson urged "aggressive action" to carry out the American Railway Association's program of requiring all freight cars to meet revised braking specifications by 1945.

Builds Warehouse For Potato Storage In Washington State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash. — Mrs. Anna Grimison, head of the Skagit River Navigation Company, at Mount Vernon, Washington, is building for her company a potato storage warehouse which is said to be the only one of its kind in the world.

The warehouse will have air conditioning, an innovation in the storage of potatoes, which will reduce shrinkage some 20 per cent. Another 15 to 20 per cent, usually lost in handling, will be eliminated by the installation of conveyor belts which reduce handling almost to nil. One large room will be devoted to egg storage, and another to fresh fruits, Mrs. Grimison says.

"By renting out bins to farmers, and this is the unique feature, we shall be able to draw on the supply during the winter, forestalling a possible shortage such as happened last year," Mrs. Grimison says. "At that time we couldn't fill the orders from the Orient because the weather was so cold no farmer would open his bins in fear of freezing whatever potatoes he did not remove for shipment."

In summer months the whole warehouse may be converted to a berry storehouse. Mrs. Grimison plans also to use the plant for freezing peas, as the machinery is so installed that all storage space may be made into a vast refrigerator.

Mount Vernon is the center of one of the largest potato-producing districts in this state.

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	92	96
Amer W W & E	5	1975	92	96
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	103	105
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	99	101
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	93	98
Davenport Water	5	1961	(Called as of 11/15/37)	
*East St L Water	5	1942	98	101
†East St L water	5	1960	98	101
*Greenwich W G	5	1952	94	97
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	90	94
†New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	—	68
*New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	70	74
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	83	87
Ohio Water Ser	5	1958	91	95
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102	—
*Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	83	86
South Bay Cons	5	1950	60	65
Terre Haute	5	1956	100¼	—
Terre Taute	5	1956	100¼	—
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	99½	101½
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	101	103
West Va Water	4	1961	93	96
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	96	99
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	92	95
Wichita Water	6	1949	104	—

*Series A. †Series B. ‡Series D.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY Mar No 3	2.33	2.34	2.32	2.33	+.01
Wld Mar. No. 4	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.13	—.01½
Wld May No. 4	1.17	1.17	1.14½	1.15	—.02

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tue	Mon
Advances	189	57
Declines	742	867
Unchanged	112	90
Total issues	1043	1014

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)

By the Associated Press

Today 44.9 Previous day 45.3
Month ago 57.6 Year ago 71.2
1937 high 75.3 1937 low 45.1

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	8.21	8.34	8.15	8.34	+.07
Jan.	8.19	8.24	8.14	8.24	—
Mar.	8.17	8.26	8.09	8.26	+.05
May	8.18	8.28	8.11	8.27	+.03
July	8.21	8.29	8.13	8.29	+.03
Oct.	8.34	8.42	8.26	8.42	+.11

Exchange Seat Price Is Lowest Since 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership, just reported, for the price of $61,000, down $11,000 from the last previous transaction on Sept. 24, was the lowest since 1919, when the price was $60,000.

In 1930, there was a drop of $70,000, from $470,000 to $400,000, and on Feb. 3, 1934, a price of $190,000 was followed by two sales on March 21 for $110,000 and $105,000.

Wall St. Feels Loss of Usual Market 'Cushion'

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—One question sorely agitated everyone in Wall Street today—from lowliest runner to bank president: What has knocked the underpinnings from the stock market?

The Street's expert opinion, much of it confused and conflicting, summed up as follows:

1. Business recovery seems temporarily on the skids.
2. The profit outlook has been clouded by uncertainty on taxes, proposed new laws on wages and hours, and agriculture.
3. Stock brokers themselves have hesitated to act quickly for fear they might break some complex law of the Security and Exchange Act.
4. Directors and officers of the nation's top corporations have been forbidden by law from freely buying or selling shares of their own companies.
5. Commodity prices have toppled since early April, losing on the average gains which followed the 1936 national election.
6. Business men have feared higher retail prices would slow down buying by consumers and thus eat into profits.
7. High margin requirements have taken away from the market the "cushion" of speculative buying which in the past usually appeared on sharp declines.
8. The market has in recent weeks been at the mercy of rumors of bear selling from London and Amsterdam.
9. The "inflation" urge which has been a strong stimulus for stock buying has been dulled by Administration efforts in the direction of budget balance.
10. Declining share prices have repeatedly resulted in forced selling by those who owned stocks on margin.
11. Organized "pools" such as that organized by a banking group under the Hoover regime for support of falling markets are not now allowed by law.
12. Continued strife in the Far East and Spain and diplomatic quarreling in Europe have struck fear into the hearts of some investors.

These reasons and many others were advanced. Simple formulae were definitely lacking.

Against all these reasons for selling and worry, analysts pointed out that while several lines of business, such as steel and building, had fallen off sharply, the nation had a huge base of buying power resulting from the higher wages, bumper crops, and expanded business earlier in the year.

Aluminum Co. Starts Advertising Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An institutional advertising program in newspapers in metropolitan and key cities throughout the United States has been announced by Aluminum Company of America to start immediately.

The decision to use newspapers means that this large industry, which expressed its belief in institutional advertising over a year ago by using a portion of its magazine budget for this purpose, will now carry its story to a newspaper circulation in excess of 17,000,000 in areas representing 72,000,000 of the country's population.

The copy, prepared by Fuller & Smith and Ross, is dramatized to catch the attention of the busy newspaper reader. In this respect, the Aluminum Company conforms with the advice of the Bureau of Advertising, which has long opposed the formal language of conventional institutional copy and has pleaded for simple, direct statements.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed weak with transatlantic shares in large supply and the gilt-edged group and foreign bonds were lower. There was heavy selling in the industrial section and oils and mining issues were weak. The declines followed the sharp break in Wall Street Monday.

Paris—Banking shares were exceptionally weak in the Bourse today, Bank of France declining 140 francs. Government bonds and international issues sold lower, Suez Canal finishing with a net loss of 430 francs.

Liverpool—Further rains in the Argentine, and weakness in North American markets caused wheat futures to decline and prices were ¼d higher to ½d lower. Cotton futures lost 6 to 8 points influenced by the easiness in overseas markets and hedgeselling. There was some trade and commission house buying

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Wool top futures closed easy, 35 to 40 points lower.

	High	Low	Last
October	92.5	92.5	90.6b
December	93.5	92.0	90.5b
March	93.5	91.0	90.5b
May	93.0	91.0	90.5b
July	93.0	91.5	90.0b

b—Bid.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thompson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	12.25	12.35	11.85	11.95	—.34
March	13.23	13.40	12.90	12.90	—.34

Building Boom Is Expected Despite Unsettled Factors

NEW YORK (AP) — Despite the clouding of business skies since August, building analysts are still standing by their opinions a construction boom is on the way.

There has been some compromise with confidence on the time element. Instead of feeling the boom definitely would develop in 1938 as some predicted as recently as last summer, the tendency now is to fix a later period, with due allowance for the general shift of economic winds. The outlook, summed up by Moody's in an analysis, is that:

"The near term outlook for the building industry is for either very small growth or recession in activity next year. Thereafter, however, activity should quicken and prospects still favor the development of a residential building boom some time in the next few years."

The survey holds that building operations at recent levels barely provide for population increase recorded during the depression years, and stresses the point that building activities were subnormal during this period.

In the offing as a spur to resumption of active construction in the residential field are seen a favorable balance of building costs and rents and a satisfactory economic background.

"A period of sustained business improvement," says the Moody survey, "is entirely likely to result in a rise of rents to the point where large scale building operations will be encouraged even though construction costs continue to rise, and in the last analysis it is the relation of rents and building costs that determines the broad trend of residential building."

Federal Reserve Loans Increase In Week of October 13

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal Reserve System member banks increased their loans to commerce, industry and agriculture during the week ended Oct. 13.

The Federal Reserve Board's weekly condition statement of member banks in 101 cities said that these loans, advanced on securities as collateral, increased $5,000,000 for the week to $605,000,000.

Similar loans otherwise secured and unsecured rose $35,000,000 to $4,266,000,000.

The banks' holdings of government securities also increased during the week. Holdings of direct federal obligations climbed $6,000,000 to $7,917,000,000, and holdings of fully-guaranteed securities $2,000,000 to $1,133,000,000.

These holdings have been trending generally downward for a year.

The Reserve Board said demand deposits of the reporting banks increased $173,000,000 during the week ended Oct. 13 to $14,801,000,000. The total, however, was $251,000,000 under the same week a year ago.

General Electric Earns $1.38 a Share During 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Company reports a profit available for dividends in the first nine months of 1937 of $39,663,931, equal to $1.38 a common share, compared with $26,533,667, or 92 cents in the corresponding period a year ago.

Orders received in the first nine months of the year were $305,276,556, compared with $211,891,038, an increase of 44 per cent. Sales and earnings in the nine-month periods compare:

	1937	1936
Net sales billed	$260,773,533	$189,263,156
Net inc from sales	31,959,599	19,458,960
Other inc less int	7,704,332	7,074,707
Net income	39,663,931	26,533,667

The company had 197,104 stockholders on Sept. 25 last, against 188,985 a year previously, a gain of 4.3 per cent.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Continued From Curb and Bond Page

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	So West A Tel5s'61A	87	87	87
5	So Nes Pub Si 6s'45A	100¾	100	100
1	Stand G&E 6s '35	40	40	40
10	Stand G&E 6s '35 ct	42	42	42
2	Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	45	42	45
1	Sta G&E 6s '35 cv ct	42	42	42
16	Stand G&E 6s '51	45	40	45
21	Stand G&E 6s '66	43	39¼	43
18	Stand P&L 6s '57	41	35	41
3	Starrett Corp 5s '50	16¼	16	16
7	Superdwr Ill 4½s '70	105	104½	104½
1	Tenn P S 's '70	59	59	59
11	Tex P&L 5s '56	103	102¾	103¾
2	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	82	80	80
14	Toledo Ed 5s '62	108¼	107¾	108¼
24	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	58	55	58
19	Ulen&Co6s '50 4th SI	34	31	34
1	Unit El NJ 6s '49	113¾	113¾	113¾
11	Unit L&P 6½s '74	55	53	55
33	Unit L&P 6s '75	50½	47	50
1	Unit L&P 5½s '59	97¾	97¾	97¾
24	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	69¾	62½	62½
10	Utah P&L 4½s '44	89	89	89
4	VirgPub5.5s'50B	83	81	83
19	Waldorf-Ast 5s'54	13	11	12½
24	Wash Gts Lt 5s '58	106½	104¾	105½
12	Wash Wat P 5s '60	105½	105	105
2	West Newsp Un 6s '44	40	40	40
16	West Pa 5s 2030	95	93	93
2	West Pa Tract 5s '60	105	105	105
24	West Tex Ut 5s '57A	80	75	80
29	W Un G&E 5½s 55A	104¾	103¼	104
23	Wis Min L&P 5s '44	106½	105¾	105¾
3	Wist P&L 4s 66A	91½	91½	91½
	Foreign Bonds			
6	Agri Mtg Bk 7s 46	20	20	20
2	Bog Mg Bk 7s 47	23¼	23¼	23¼
2	Cent Bk Ger&sbiB	25	25	25
4	Com Prt B 5½s 37	60	60	60
4	Cub Tel 7½s41A	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Cuba Tob 8s '44	52	52	52
5	Danish Con 5½s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Danish Con 5s '53	99½	99½	99½
8	Den Mg Bk 6s '72 1X	98	98	98
4	Fin-R M Bk 5s8'61d	103	102½	102½
5	Ger C Mun 7s '47	20	20	20
3	Guan & Wes R 6s '59	45	43	43
13	Isarco Hyd El 7s '56	56	54	56
1	Isotta Fras 7s 42	71	71	71
13	It Sup Pw 6s '63A	43	33	33
2	Medellin Col 7s '51	7	7	7
8	Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	91½	90½	90½
10	Parana Braz 7s '58	18½	16	16½
4	Russian 6½s 1919	¾	⅜	⅜
25	Russ 6½s N C 19	½	½	½
1	Santa Fe Arg 4s 45 st	71¼	71¼	71¼
3	Saxon Pub Wk 6s'37	25	25	25
4	Terni Elec 6½s'53	57¾	53	53
12	Unit El Syc 7s'56	55¾	51	51
100	Unit Ind 6s '45	21½	21½	21½

Total bond sales today, Oct. 19, (estimated), 3,300,000 shares; year ago, 3,312,000 shares.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war). Warrants.

Boston Stocks

Oct. 19, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Alles & Fisher	2½	2⅜	2½	2¼
..	Am Pneumt	75c	70c	70c	70c
..	Am Pneumt pf	13	13	13	13
3.75	Bos & Albany	108¼	100½	100½	108½
..	Bos Elevated	53¾	53	53½	54
2.00b	Bos

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	7,500,000
Previous day	3,227,520
1937 vol. to date	321,657,648
1936 vol. to date	381,037,588

Heaviest Selling In Stock Market In Over 4 Years'

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Heaviest selling in more than four years struck down stock market leaders today, but late buying support substantially reduced extreme losses running to 13 or more points.

Investment trusts were reported to have entered the market on the belief selected issues were not far from bottom. Some traders were said to have stepped in for a quick profit turn. Near the final hour there was a handful of gainers.

Dealings were speedy throughout, being at the rate of about 7,500,000 shares, the largest since July, 1933.

Unloading of numerous impaired margin accounts, in addition to exceptionally large offerings from all parts of the country and abroad, swamped brokerage houses and put the floor of the Stock Exchange in a state of demoralization seldom experienced since the big 1929 break.

Ticker Tape Late

The ticker tape was as much as 22 minutes behind during the great portion of the session and bids and offers swung over a wide orbit as traders attempted to obtain quotations. Blocks of 1000 to 25,000 shares were plentiful.

Delayed openings were frequent. American Telephone and Chrysler appeared 20 to 25 minutes late. It required almost two hours for a trade to be negotiated in Nash-Kelvinator. In an initial 25,000-share transaction it was off 5½ at 5. Among other long-postponed openings at sizable declines were Calumet & Hecla, Murray Corp., Studebaker, International Telephone, Sperry Corp. and American Zinc. Most pared their losses before the finish.

Prominent on the losing side most of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Macy, J. I. Case, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, National Lead, American Can, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Texas Corp., Socony Vacuum, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Pullman, Loew's, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Allis Chalmers and Philip Morris.

Bonds Off Sharply

Heavy liquidation sent federal loans down in a crumbling bond market today. Treasury issues broke as much as 27-32 of a point at one time while corporate loans continued to slide.

As the noon hour neared, federals —which have held a firm front in recent weeks—ran into renewed offerings. Turnover was the largest in more than a year as all groups moved lower in wake of yesterday's break.

With share prices on the skids and the stock tape lagging as much as 17 minutes, domestic corporate bonds slumped sharply. Railroad obligations felt the heaviest pressure. Greatest activity was in medium and lower-priced issues.

Foreign dollar loans were hammered lower, too. Losses of a point or more were general. Abitibi Power & Paper 5s lost around 10¾ and Japanese, Italian, Polish and numerous South American obligations fell back a point or so.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Curb stocks rallied today after a precipitous forenoon break which tumbled prices fractions to eight points.

Sales to 1 o'clock climbed to 1,218,000 shares, the heaviest in over four years.

Prices tobogganed the first hour and a half, paralleling a downward sweep on the New York Stock Exchange. The curb tape ran as much as 13 minutes behind. By noon selling began to spend itself. The curb tape was clear again shortly after midday.

Aluminum Co. of America, down around seven points at the morning's worst, recovered the loss and near the final hour sold at yesterday's closing quotation. Niagara Hudson Power, which sold at 4, off three at the opening, regained all but ⅝ of the loss.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP)—Taking a cue from toppling prices on the New York stock exchange today commodities slumped abruptly, many to new lows for the year or longer.

Trading was unusually heavy in some staples, although selling orders did not reach flood proportions attained by stocks.

The setback carried quotations of commodities included in the Associated Press weighted index of 35 important wholesale items around the low point of the year.

The decline from the year's high for commodities, measured by the index, reached approximately 10 per cent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 (AP)—The Securities Commission reported today that while the stock market declined yesterday the "little fellow" bought nearly three shares for every two he sold on the New York exchange.

The volume of odd-lot, or less than 100 share, transactions was about twice as large as usual and the largest since the commission began daily publication of figures four months ago.

Official and financial circles regard odd-lot transactions as primarily the trading of small investors because the professionals and wealthy persons deal almost exclusively in multiples of 100 shares.

The commission said the public's odd-lot purchases yesterday totaled 23,554 involving 619,257 shares, compared with 15,517 sales aggregating 473,238 shares.

The commission made no direct comment about these figures or any other phases of the market, but aides recalled that following a break in September the then chairman, James M. Landis, commented that the "little fellows" appeared to be providing a "cushion" for the market.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	40	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	39	38	39	—4
85	50	Acme Steel (4)	3	46	45	46	—4
22⅜	9½	Adams Exp (.30g)	75	9¾	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	20	Adams-Millis (2)	9	19½	17½	17½	—2½
36	19⅞	Addressograph (1.40)	16	19⅛	16½	16⅝	—3½
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
80¼	55½	Air Reduction (1a)	15	57⅜	53	57¾	+2¼
5¼	1⅞	Air-Way El Ap	59	1	½	⅞	— ¼
15¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	100	8⅞	8	8⅞	— ⅝
5⅝	1¼	Alleghany	228	1⅜	1	1½	— ⅛
58½	13¼	Allegh pf xw	3	11	10	11	—2¼
59¾	13½	Allegh pf $30 ww	10	11⅞	11	11⅞	—1⅝
59	11½	Allegh pf $40 ww	3	14	11½	11½	Oct 18
52½	14	Alleg pr pf	9	11	10½	10½	—4½
45⅝	15½	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	69	15¼	13	13⅝	—1⅝
27⅞	8⅜	Allen Indust (1)	21	8¼	6½	7½	—1¼
258½	163	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	16	161	150	161	— 2
17⅛	13	Allied Kid (1a)	*2	12¼	12	12	— ¾
33⅜	13	Allied Mills (2x)	56	12⅜	10	12⅛	— ⅞
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores (.20a)	360	8½	6½	8½	+2
85	55	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	55	50	50	—5⅜
83⅛	38⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	85	39¼	34	39¼	+ ¾
39¾	13⅛	Alpha P Cem (1)	9	11⅞	8½	11⅞	—1⅝
8⅞	2⅜	Amal Leather	62	17⅜	1¼	1¾	— ⅜
52¼	24	Amal Leather pf (3)	5	22	20	20	—4
114⅞	67¼	Amerada (2)	33	65½	62¼	64	—3¼
101½	61½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	2	53½	52½	53½	—8
41⅜	13	Am Bank Note (¾g)	41	13	10	12	—1
80¾	36	Am Brake Sh (2g)	23	35¾	28	35¾	— ¼
121	84	Am Can (4a)	55	85	79½	83	—1
174	125½	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	154	154	— ½
71	20	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	30	20¾	15¼	20¾	+ ¾
104½	45	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	40	36	36	—9
33¾	14½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	122	14⅜	11¼	14	—1
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	86	86	86	—62¾
112	92	Am Chicle (4a)	12	91½	90	90½	—2
23⅜	6	Am Colortype	46	6¼	5¼	6	— ⅛
30¾	11	Am Coml Alcohol	151	10⅞	8¼	10⅞	—1⅝
33⅜	14½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	61	14½	12½	13½	—1
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	26	2¾	2	2¾	— ¼
17	6	Am European	2	5	5	5	—1
13¾	2⅞	Am & Foreign Pow	233	3½	2½	3½	+ ¼
58⅞	18½	Am & For P $6 pf	7	18½	17	18½	
68⅛	22¼	Am & For P $7 pf	12	20½	19	20½	—1¾
38⅛	6½	Am & For P 2 pf	86	7¼	5¾	7¼	+ ¾
21	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	21	9	7¾	9	—1
11⅛	3	Am Hide & Leather	91	3	2½	2⅞	— ⅛
55¾	22¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	5	21	20½	20⅝	—3¼
52⅜	35	Am Home Pr (2.40)	10	35	32¼	32½	—3
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	25	1½	1⅜	1¼	— ¼
27⅝	15	Am Ice pf (1½g)	5	15½	15	15	Oct 18
17¾	7⅛	Am International	86	7⅛	6⅝	7	— ⅛
58⅞	15	Am Locomotive	50	16⅜	14½	16⅜	+1⅜
125	63	Am Locomotive pf	4	55	53	55	—8
29⅜	11¾	Am M&Fdy (1)	66	12	10⅜	11	— ¾
13⅜	4¼	Am M & Met (.60)	45	3⅞	3	3⅞	— ⅜
68¾	29½	Am Metal (¾g)	26	34½	29	34½	+3½
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	107¼	107	107	Oct 15
16½	3¾	Am Power & Light	450	4	3	4	+ ¼
87½	37	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	12	33	31	33	—4
72½	30¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	6	28	26	27⅞	—2⅜
29½	10⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	276	11⅛	9¼	11¼	+ ½
45¼	20¼	Am Roll Mill (2)	243	20¼	15½	20¼	Oct 18
101⅜	75¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	9	72½	70	72½	—2¾
36	20	Am Safety Raz (2)	7	19½	17½	17½	—2½
39	11	Am Seating (¼g)	30	10	7½	10	—1
105¾	51	Am Smelt & R (4g)	101	51½	45½	51½	+ ½
154	134½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	5	134	133	133	—2
67½	49	Am Snuff (3a)	3	48	46	46	—3½
73¼	25	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	50	24⅞	22½	23¼	—1¾
26½	11¾	Am Stores (1½g)	9	11¾	10½	10½	—1¼
56⅞	29½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	15	29⅝	28¼	28½	—1
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	Oct 18
25⅞	15¼	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	17	15	14	14½	— ¾
187	148	Am Tel & Tel (9)	138	147	140	147	—2
99	69½	Am Tobacco (5)	28	67	66	66½	—3
99⅞	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	54	71	68½	69	—3
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	5	139	137	137	—1
20⅛	5¼	Am Type Founders	87	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	— ⅜
29½	9¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	184	9⅞	8	9⅞	
107	84	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	3	84	84	84	Oct 16
14⅜	4⅜	Am Woolen	68	4½	3½	4½	— ¼
79	34½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	11	34⅜	30½	34⅛	— ⅞
20	4½	Am Zinc L & S	187	5¼	3¼	5	+ ⅜
79⅜	30	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	*2	28	27½	28	— ¾
69½	27⅝	Anaconda (1¼g)	532	29⅞	24¾	29⅛	+2¼
97	45	Anchor W&C (2½g)	3	44	40	40	—6
24¾	13½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	19	13	10	13	— ½
37½	8½	Andes Copper	2	7½	7	7	—1⅜
10¼	4	A P W Paper	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	—1
46	34	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	4	33⅛	31	32	—2
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97	97	97	+4
13¾	6	Armour Ill (.55g)	551	6	4⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
99½	69½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	3	67	66	66	—3½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	4	103	102	102	Oct 18
70½	33½	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	36	33	30	33	— ¾
16¼	6¼	Arnold Const (⅞g)	39	5½	4⅞	5½	—1
17⅜	3½	Artloom	38	3½	2⅝	3½	
24¾	7	Assd Dry Goods	60	7⅜	6⅜	7⅛	— ⅛
101	77	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	2	76	75	75	—2
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	38	Associates Invest (3)	3	36	35	35	—3
94¾	39	Atch T & S F (2g)	61	39⅞	35	39⅞	+ ⅞
104	83⅛	Atchison pf (5)	4	81½	81½	81½	—1⅝
55½	22	Atl Coast Line	43	22	18	21½	— ½
29	6	Atl Gulf & W In	3	6	5	5	—1
44	10	Atl G & W In pf	4	10	9	10	
37	19¼	Atl Refining (1)	102	21⅜	18	21	+1¾
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	102⅜	102	102	—2
18½	8¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	93	8⅝	7⅝	7¾	—1
52⅜	43	Atlas Corp pf (3)	15	42	39¼	40	—3
94	48	Atlas Powder (2½g)	10	46	40½	43⅝	—4⅜
18¼	5	Atlas Tack (½g)	13	5	4½	5	
36¾	8	Auburn Auto	15	7⅛	6¼	7	—1
9½	2	Austin Nichols	21	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
9¼	2¾	Aviation Corp	107	2¾	2¼	2¾	— ⅛
		B					
23¾	6⅝	Baldwin Loco ct	169	6¾	5	6½	— ⅛
40½	9⅜	Balt & Ohio	277	10	8½	9⅞	
47¾	12½	Balt & Ohio pf	35	13½	10	13	+ ½
45	32	Bang & Aroos (2½)	4	30	30	30	—2
43⅝	12⅛	Barber Co (¾g)	63	12⅜	10½	12	— ⅛
32	10	Barker Bros	6	9⅞	9	9	—1
35¼	12	Barnsdall (1)	196	12½	10	12½	— ¼
20¼	10½	Bayuk Cigar (.56½g)	27	10¾	9¼	10¼	— ¼
28¾	16	Beatrice Cr (1a)	18	14¼	13¼	14¼	—1¾
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	98	98	98	Oct 15
114¾	94	Beech-Nut P (4a)	3	90¾	90¾	90¾	—3¼
15¾	7⅞	Belding-Hem (1)	39	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	10½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	276	10⅞	8¼	10⅛	— ⅜
23¾	15¾	Benef In Ln (2g)	27	15¾	15	15¼	—1¼
62¾	42½	Best & Co (2½a)	4	42½	42½	42½	Oct 18
105½	48½	Beth Steel (2½g)	183	48½	41	48⅜	—1⅛
20	15	Beth Steel 5% pf (5)	5	14¾	14	14¾	— ¾
129½	92	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	88	88	88	—4
69¾	33	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	31	30	31	—2½
38	16	Black & Decker (1a)	7	16	13½	16	—1
29⅞	11¾	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	57	12	9	12	
49¾	18½	Boeing Airplane	185	19¼	16	19	— ¾
48⅛	28	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	39	24	21	24	—4
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	14	15½	15	15½	— ½
28	19½	Borden (1.60)	58	19¼	17½	19	— ¼
50⅜	26½	Borg-Warner (2)	93	30	24¼	30	+3½
15¾	3⅝	Boston & Maine	15	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
4½	⅞	Botany C M A	12	½	½	½	— ⅜
35⅜	20¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	5	20½	18¼	18½	—1¾
23¼	8	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	156	8⅜	7	8⅜	+ ⅜
59⅞	23	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	31	22	18	22	—1
53½	35	Briggs & Strat (5)	3	34	33	33	—2
47	30	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	29	29	29	—1½
8	1¾	Bklyn & Queens T	58	1½	1	1¼	— ⅛
38½	7¼	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	7	6⅞	7	— ¼
53	9¾	Bklu-Man Tr	39	9⅜	8	9⅜	— ⅜
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	35	35	35	—2
52¾	20½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	35	20½	19¼	19¼	—1⅜
50	38¼	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 18
24½	8	Bruns-Balke (½g)	29	8½	6	8½	+ ½
25¼	8	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	72	7⅞	6½	7⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	3⅜	Budd Mfg	490	3⅞	2¼	3½	— ⅛
13	3⅞	Budd Wheel (.20g)	126	3½	2½	3½	— ⅜
45¼	14	Bullard Co (1)	21	14	10¼	14	
65¼	30	Buiova Watch (4a)	31	29½	26	29	—2
18⅜	8½	Burlington Mills (1)	14	8½	7	7½	—1½
35⅝	19	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	94	17½	15	17½	—1½
11¾	3	Bush Terminal	18	2½	1¾	2½	— ⅝
39	9	Bush Term 7% deb	3	9	8	8¾	—1¼
18¼	7½	Butler Bros (.60)	96	8¾	5½	6¾	— ⅜
36¼	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	19¼	16½	16¼	— ½
9¼	2½	Butte Cop & Zinc	43	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
33¾	7½	Byers Co	65	7½	6	7⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	14¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	30	14¼	12½	14¼	
		C					
48¼	23¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	36	23¼	20½	23⅜	
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
6⅛	1½	Callahan Z-Ld	176	1½	1	1½	
20½	6⅜	Calumet & H (1.10g)	256	6⅜	4	6⅜	
37⅜	14	Campbell Wy (1)	81	13⅞	10½	13⅝	— ⅜
38¼	11	Can Dry Ginger Ale	152	11¼	9½	10⅝	— ⅜
17½	7⅜	Canadian Pacific	257	7⅞	6⅞	7½	— ¼
61½	35	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	34	33¾	33¾	—1¼
18½	8	Cap Adm A (½g)	6	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¾
35⅜	20	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	4	19	18	18¾	—1¼
9½	3¾	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	21	3	2⅞	3	— ¾
191¾	95	Case (JI) (6g)	42	94½	89	94	—1
100	57	Caterpil Trac (2¼g)	41	56¾	53½	56¾	— ¾
105¾	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
41¾	20½	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	78	20¾	17	20¼	— ⅝
115	103½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	+ ½
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	34	22½	21¾	22	
39¼	25⅛	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	9	25	24	25	— ¾
12⅜	2⅜	Cent Pdy	130	2¾	2	2⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	10	Cent RR NJ	10	10	8	10	
24¾	5	Cent Violeta Sug	8	5	4	4½	— ¾
14½	5¾	Century Rib M (.40g)	5	5	3½	5	— ⅛
86⅜	45	Cerro de Pas (4a)	34	43	40½	43	—2
23⅜	4½	Certain-teed	79	4¾	3½	4¾	+ ⅛
63¼	33	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	30	29½	29¾	—3¼
48	6	Checker Cab	21	6	5	6	
68⅞	35½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	107	37⅛	31	36⅝	+1½
100	90	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	3	89½	89¼	89¼	— ¾
90½	44	Ches Corp (3)	5	44	41½	44	—3½
4¾	1¾	Chi & E Ill	8	1½	¾	¾	— ⅛
13½	2½	Chi & E Ill pf	24	2½	2	2½	
6⅜	1¾	Chi & N W	120	1⅜	1	1½	— ¼
19½	4½	Chi & N W pf	15	3¾	3	3¾	— ¾
4	1½	Chi Gt West	21	1½	1	1	— ⅛
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	52	4	3½	3⅝	— ¼
33	13½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	15	12	10½	12	—1½
3¼	1	Chi M St P & P	34	1⅜	½	⅝	— ⅜
7¼	1⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	150	1⅝	1½	1½	— ¼
33	10¼	Chi Pneu T	56	9	6¾	6¾	—1¼
45	31	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	30½	29½	30¼	— ⅞
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	25	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	1⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	27	1⅜	1	1¾	— ⅛
10½	2	C R I & P 7% pf	38	2¼	1⅝	2½	— ¼
27½	9¼	Chi Tell Cab (1¼g)	6	7¼	6½	7¼	— ⅝
22⅛	13½	Chick Cot Oil	38	13¼	12	12	—1½
15⅞	4½	Childs Co	75	4¼	3	4¼	+ ⅛
138¼	61¾	Chrysler (7g)	725	61	53½	61	—1¼
21⅜	13	City Ice & F (2)	31	12¾	11	12	—1
10½	3¼	City Stores	84	2½	2	2¾	— ½
48	29	Clark Equip (4.30g)	2	36⅝	24½	25¼	—3¾
48⅛	27	Clev Graph B (1½g)	3	27¼	23	25½	—1½
38¾	32⅜	Climax Molyb (.90g)	12	32	28½	32	— ¾
29⅞	15	Cluett Peabody (1)	21	16	13½	16	+1
170½	102½	Coca-Cola (3)	72	100½	93¾	100½	—2
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58	57	57	—1½
25¾	10⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	170	10½	8½	10½	— ¼
104½	101½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	99	99	99	—1
62¾	22	Coll & Alk (4g)	53	25	20¾	24	+2
51⅞	14¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	23	13	11¼	12½	—1¾
32	19	Colum Br A (1.05g)	2	18	18	18	—1
31½	18⅞	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	18	17½	18	— ⅞
20⅞	7⅜	Colum G&El (.45g)	*700	6⅞	4⅜	6⅞	— ¼
108	76	Colum G&El pf A (6)	2	68½	68½	68½	—8
39½	13½	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	46	11⅝	10	11⅝	—1⅞
46½	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	28	27	28	+ ½
125¾	82⅞	Colum Carbon (4a)	7	83	75	77½	—5⅝
69¼	40	Coml Credit (4a)	57	39½	32½	39	—1
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	91	90⅜	90⅜	Oct 11
80¼	42	Coml Invest Tr (4)	50	45¾	39½	45¾	+3¾
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¾)	1	95	95	95	—5
21¾	7½	Coml Solv (.60)	195	7⅜	5	7¼	— ¾
4½	1½	Comwith & Sou	1079	1½	1	1⅜	— ⅛
75⅝	36½	Comwith & So pf (3)	10	36½	34	35	—1½
19¼	5	Conde Nast	4	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅞
45½	24	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	39	23⅜	21	22½	—1½
19¼	10½	Congress Cigar	2	10½	10	10	— ½
33¾	10	Consol Aircraft	44	9¾	8	9¾	— ¼
18⅞	6	Consol Cigar	32	6	4¾	5⅞	—1¼
49⅞	23¾	Consol Edison (1½g)	259	25¼	22	24⅞	+1¼
108	94¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	94¼	94	94¼	— ¼
5¾	1⅜	Consol Film	26	1½	1	1½	— ⅜
18¾	6	Consol Film pf	38	5	4¼	5	—1
13½	5	Consol Laundries	38	5	3¼	4	—1
17⅞	8½	Consol Oil (.80a)	756	8¾	7	8¾	+ ⅛
105⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	103	102	102	—2
10⅝	3⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	16	3	2⅝	2⅞	—⅝
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	58	½	⅜	⅜	
13¾	3¾	Consol Coal	56	4	3	4	+ ¼
52¾	17½	Consol Coal pf	6	18¼	16	17	— ½
92½	84½	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	80¾	80¼	80¼	—4¼
37⅜	14	Container Corp (1.20)	92	13⅝	10¾	13⅜	— ⅜
37¾	10½	Cont Baking A	65	10	7½	9¾	— ½
29	17	Cont Baking B	166	1½	1	1½	— ½
60	34	Endicott-Johnson (3)	2	37⅞	37	37	—1
17¾	4¼	Eng Pub Svc	37	4	3	3¾	— ½
78¼	42	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	42	42	42	Oct 18
81	48¼	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Oct 15
86½	63½	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	63½	3½	63½	Sep 24
9¾	2	Equitable Off Bldg	29	2½	1¾	2½	+ ½
23⅜	6⅛	Erie RR	40	6	4¼	5½	— ⅝
35⅝	9¼	Erie 1 pf	34	10½	8¼	9⅞	+ ⅝
28¼	7½	Erie 2 pf	19	6¼	5	6¼	—1¼
14½	4	Eureka Vac Clean	18	4	3	4	
34¼	8½	Evans Prod (1)	41	8	7	8	— ½
6¾	1¼	Exchange Buffet	19	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅜
		F					
71⅞	27	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	16	26	23½	25	—2
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	26	Fajardo Sugar (3g)	26	28	26	28	+2½
29	9½	Fed Light & Trac	12	8½	7½	8	—1½
150	66½	Fed Mining & Sm	1	80	80	80	Oct 5
129	94	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	90	90	90	—4
11⅜	2½	Fed Motor	76	2¾	2	2¾	+ ¼
11½	3	Fed Screw

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 3¾s '43-40 June	105.16	105.14	105.14
9 3¾s '43-41 Mch	106.13	106.13	106.13
111 3¼s '41	106.11	106.3	106.3
5 3⅜s '47-43	106.18	106.18	106.18
175 3¼s '45-43	106.14	106.5	106.8
73 3¼s '46-44	106.12	105.26	105.26
49 4s '54-44	111.12	110.28	110.28
82 3¼s '47-45	102.16	101.30	102.
31 3⅜s '56-46	109.16	109.6	109.6
100 3s '48-46	104.8	103.28	103.28
65 3½s '49-46	104.22	104.4	104.4
81 4¼s '52-47	115.16	115.2	115.2
94 3¼s '51-48	100.12	99.28	100.2
106 3½s '52-49	104.8	103.28	103.26
410 3½s '83-49	97.24	96.26	97.6
146 2¾s '54-51	99.18	99.1	99.8
80 3s '55-51	102.16	102	102
340 2½s '60-55	100.13	99.24	100.3
319 2¾s '59-56	99.13	98.24	98.31

Federal Farm Mortgage

8 2¾s '47-42	101.12	101.12	101.12
13 3s '49-44	101.24	101.24	101.24

Home Owners' Loan

16 2¾s '49-39	100.10	99.31	100.4
34 2½s '44-42	100.6	99.30	99.30
38 3s '52-44	102	101.30	101.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	61½	61½	61½
27 Alleghany 5s '44	75	71	71
27 Alleghany 5s '49	63	61	62
25 Alleghany 5s '50 st	27	25	27
1 Allied Val 4s '49	108½	108½	108½
2 Allied Stra 4½s '50	95	95	95
2 Allied Stra 4½s '51	90	90	90
258 Allis Chalmers 4s'52	100	96	94¼
14 Am & For P5s 2030	55½	55½	55½
2 Am Ice 6s '53	90	90	90
61 AmICOmera 5½s '49	102	100	100
4 Am Int 5½s '49	87	86⅞	87
67 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112½	112½
77 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98½	96¾	97½
31 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104	103	103½
89 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99¾	97¼	98½
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	91	91	91
10 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	101⅜	100	100
1 Arm Del 4s'57	86	86	86
16 Arm Del 4s'55	88	85½	85½
56 AT&SF 4s'95	108⅜	107¼	107¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	101	100	100
15 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	106¾	106	106
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	106	106	106
3 AT&SF 4s'60	104	104	104
46 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	105¾	105	105
9 AT&SF 4½s C 'A' '62	111¾	111½	111½
4 A G Line 1st 4s'52	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 ACL clt 4s'52	80	79½	79½
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	64½	64½	64½
2 Auburn Auto 4¾s'39	31	29½	29¾
10 Austin & N W 5s'41	99½	99½	99½
1 B&O rfg 6s'95	57	54	54
4 B&O 1st 5s'48	95	94½	94½
11 B&O rfg 5s'95	43	42	42
20 B&O 5s'96 P	40	38½	40
7 B&O 5s 2000 D	39½	38½	39½
43 B&O cv 4½s'60	38	33	38
91 B&O 5s'95	91	89	90
81 B&O4sPLEA&WV '41	87	85	86½
1 B&O 5s S W '50	72½	72½	72½
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Bell TPa 5s'48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
1 Bell TPa 5s'60 C	125	125	125
75 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	100¼	99⅜	100¼
104 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	90¼	89½	89⅝
2 Bos & NY AirL 4s'55	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
340 Bklyn Edison 3s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
319 Bklyn Man TR 4½s'68	66¼	64	64
1 Bklyn Un El 1st 5s'50	86½	86½	86½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	115	115	115
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	88⅛	88	88
15 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	104¼	104	104
11 Buf R&P 4½s'57	53	47	47
1 Bush Term 5s '60	45	44½	44½
1 BushTBldg 5s '60	57	57	57
11 Cal Pack 5s '40	103⅞	103½	103½
2 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	7½	7½	7½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115½	114	114
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117	115¾	115¾
39 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	112	111	111
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	112	112	112
36 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	112¼	111	111½
15 Can Nor 6½s'46	121	120	120
12 Can Pac 5s'44	111½	111	111
2 Can Pac 3½s'54	102⅜	100	100
5 Can Pac 4½s'46	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Can Pac 4½s'60	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 Can Pac 4s perp	80	80	80
13 Caro C&O 6s'52	108¾	107¾	107¾
3 Caro C&O 4½s'56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	75	75	75
1 Can Foundry 6s'41	90	90	90
31 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	8	7	7
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	12	9½	10
10 Cen Pac Ref 4s'61	93½	92½	92½
5 Cen Pac 5s'60	72	71	72
39 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
17 Cen RRNJ 5s'87	30	28	28
1 Cen RRNJ 5s'87 reg	30	30	30
1 Cen Steel 8s'41	102	102	102
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	55	55	55
119 ChamplonP&P4¾s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 C & Ohio cn 5s'39	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96F	92½	92½	92½
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 C&O 1st 4s '92	113¾	113¾	113¾
6 Chi & Alton 3s '49	36½	36½	36½
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
13 CB&Q 4½s '77	103	103	103
9 CB&Q gen 4s '58	109¾	108½	108½
4 CB&Q 4s III '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 CB&Q 3½s III '49	106½	106½	106½
26 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	11	10	11
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	10½	9	10½
95 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17	15	16½
5 Chi I&L 6s '66	8	7	7
21 Chi I&L 5s '66	6	5½	5½
306 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
373 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3	3¾
7 CM&SP 4½s 'B9C	33	31½	31½
12 CM&SP gen 4s '89	30	27½	27½
10 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	27½	27½	27½
10 Chi&NW 6½s '36	25	25	25
17 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	10¾	10¾
114 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6¼	5½	5¾
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	10¾	9	9
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	11	9	9¼
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	22	22	22
58 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8½	6½	7
4 CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	7½	7	7
131 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4½	4	4
36 CRI & P 4s '88	18	16¾	17
15 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	16½	15¾	16½
26 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	9	7¾	7¾
24 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¾	6¾	6¾
6 CT Hte & RE 5g 5s '60	78½	78¼	78¼
13 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106½	106	106
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	96½	96	96
5 Childs Co 5s '43	57	55	55
16 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	100¼	100	100
3 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108⅝	108½	108½
7 CC&StL 4½s '77	72	70	70
5 CC&StL gen 4s '93	94	94	94
1 Clev Cin Chi & St L 4½s '50	104½	104½	104½
5 Clev & Pitts 3½s '50D	105½	105	105
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	106½	106	106
12 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	95½	94½	94½
7 Colmbia G & E 5s '52	90	90	90
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102	100	100
114 Col Ry PwSo 4s '65	103½	103½	103½
48 Com'l Cred 3¼s'50	96⅝	95	95
121 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100	99½	100
Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101	101	101
Conn&Pass R 4s '43	103	103	103
13 Conn Ry&L 4½s '51 st	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
7 Conn Riv Po 3¾s '61	103	103	103
20 Con Coal Del 5s '60	52	50	50
19 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104	104
9 Con Edis 3½s '56	101	99¾	99¾
25 Con Gas Utl 4½s '51	107	106⅝	106⅝
57 Con Oil 3½s '51	93½	92¼	93½
5 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Consum Pow 3½s '70	100⅝	100½	100⅝
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Container Cor 5s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
18 Crane Co 3½s '51	99¼	98	98⅝
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	104	104	104
1 Crown Wil 6s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	32	30	31½
4 Cuba RR 7½s '46	43¾	42½	42½
1 Cuba RR 6s '52	35	35	35
3 Cuba RR 5s '52	39	37	37
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	70	68	68
10 Del P & L 4½s '71	104	104	104
2 D & R G 4½s '36	11	11	11
51 D & R G 5s '36	11	11	11
1 D & R G West 5s '55	5¾	5¾	5¾
8 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5	4	5
69 D & R G W 5s '78	9⅞	7¾	7¾
2 D Moin&FtD 4s '35 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 Det Ed 5s '52	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
14 Det Ed 4s '65	109¾	108¾	108¾
2 Det & Mack 2d 4s '95	38	37	37
4 Dow Chem 3s '51	100K	100½	100½
22 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105½	104¾	104¾
93 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	101	101	101
44 Erie rfg 5s '67	43	43	43
65 Erie rfg 5s '75	43	40	40
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	58½	52	55¼
1 Erie cv 4s '53A	58	58	58
5 FairbkMorse4s' 56	100½	99	99
4 Fed Lt & T 6s '54B	98	98	98
7 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	98	97¼	97¼
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6	6	6
117 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¼	5¼	6½
10 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	100	99¾	99¾
40 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¼	104¼	104½
68 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	103½	102	102
27 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	101⅜	101	101
3 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	20	20	20
4 Ga Car & Nor 6s'34	20½	20	20
28 Goodrich 4¼s '56	95½	94½	94⅝
32 Goodrich 6s '65	92	92	92
44 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	101⅞	100	100½
1 GrdRapInd 4½s '41	108½	108½	108½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	101	100¾	101
5 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	89	89	89
32 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	113⅛	112	112
277 Gt Nor 4s '46G	104	98¼	104
9 Gt Nor 4s '48 H	94	89	94
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	85	84	85
5 G Bay & W deb B	7½	7½	7½
3 GulfMob&N 5½s'50	95	95	95
3 Gulf M & N 5s '50	83	83	83
5 Gulf St Util 4½s '56	103½	103½	103½
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Housatonic 5s '37	50	50	50
3 HousOilTex 5½s '40	99	98½	98½
33 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30	28	30
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	119¼	119¼	119¼
19 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	50	49	49½
70 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	15	14	14½
38 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
18 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	39	37½	39
4 IC&CStL&NO5s'63A	50	50	50
2 Ill Steel 4¼s '40	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103	102	103
3 Interb R T 7s '32	60	60	60
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	14½	14½	14½
41 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	54¾	53	54½
52 Interlake Iron 4s '47	74½	67	74½
5 Int Agri 5s '42 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
20 Int Ct Nor aj 6s '52	4⅜	4¼	4¼
42 Int Ct Nor 1st 6s '52	20	17	17
25 Int Hydro El 6s '44	54½	46	49
4 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	53½	53½	53¼
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90	26⅞	25	25¼
20 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	24⅞	23	24⅛
7 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	16	14	14
2 McCrory Stra 5s '51	102¼	102	102
36 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	101	99	99⅝
3 Mead Corp 5s '45 A	94½	93½	93½
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	103	103	103
30 MilElRy&L 5s '61 B	99	98	99
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	97¼	97	97
1 Mil Sparta&NW 4s '47	18	18	18
11 MStPSSM cn 4s '34 ct	4½	4	4
1 M&StL 4s '49	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 MStP&SS Marie 6s '46	13	13	13
4 MStP&SS Marie 5s '38	10	8	8
2 MStP&SSM gtd 4s '38	13	13	13
8 MStP&SSM cn 4s '38	9¼	9	9
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	43	43	43
11 M-K Tex aj 5s '67	22½	22½	22½
31 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	73½	73	73
80 MoPac 5½s '49	5	5	5½
18 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	22	22	22
143 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22	19¾	22
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 P ct	19½	19	19
18 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	22	20	22
17 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	21	20	21
103 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	22	19¾	22
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 ct	19½	19½	19½
151 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¼	5¾	6
24 Mob & Oh 5s '38	11½	9½	9½
46 Mob & O 4½s '77	11⅝	8¼	9
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
52 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	103¾	103¾	103¾
18 Mont Pow 3½s '61	91	89¾	89¾
10 Mor & Essex 5s '55	78	78	78
10 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	63	63	63
15 Mor&Essex3½s2000	79½	79¼	79⅝
2 NashCh&StL 4s '78	84	84	84
3 Nati Acmh 4½s '46	100	100	100
73 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	97¾	97	97¾
34 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	101⅞	100	100
12 NtRyMex 4½s57asd	12	1⅜	1⅜
5 Nat Ry Mex 4s77asd	2	2	2
12 Natl Steel 4s '65	105	104¾	104¾
2 Naugatuck 4s '56	66	65	65
16 New Eng T&T5s52	122	122	122
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s '80	106	105½	106
10 NewpaltonBgs4½s45	110	110	110
14 NO Pu Sv 5s52A	91	90¼	91
20 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	91	89½	89¼
46 NO Tex&M 5½s54	31½	30	30
10 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	31	30	30
2 NY&Q ns E&P 3½s65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
33 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	63	63¾
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	63	59½	63
12 NYC 3¾s '45	94	92½	93½
94 NYC 3½s '52	86½	83¼	86½
NYC&HR 4½s 2013	62	59½	62
25 NYC&HR 3½s '97	93½	92½	92½
18 NY C&StL 6s 38	81	77¾	81
54 NY C&StL 4½s'78	56½	53	55½
13 NY C&StL 4s 46	93	92	92
5 NY Conn 4½s 53	108½	108¼	108¾
4 NY Dock Co 5s 39	37½	37½	37½
4 N Y Dock Co 4s 51	48¾	48¾	48¾
7 N Y Edis 3¼s 65	100½	100	100½
11 NY G El H&PS4s'68	123¼	123¼	123¼
5 NY G El H&P 4s49	112½	112½	112½
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	21½	20½	21
7 NY NH&H clt 6s 40	37	36¼	37
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23	21	21
7 NY NH&H 4s 47	22½	22½	22½
4 NYNH&H 4s 55	20½	18½	18½
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	20½	20½	20½
22 NYNH&H 4s 57	9½	7½	7½
12 NYNH&H 3½s 54	20	19⅝	20
1 NYNH&H 3½s 56	21	21	21
5 NYNH&H con 4s 54	15	15	15
1 NYNH&H con 4s 56	15	15	15
1 NYNH&H con4sJu55	15	15	15
42 NYOnt&W rfg 4s 92	10	8½	9¼
2 NY Ry 6s 58 st	91½	91½	91½
1 NY Steam 5s 47	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 NY Steam 5s 51	105	105	105
6 NY Tel 4½s 39	106⅝	106⅛	106½
19 NY Tel 3¼s 67	101½	101	101½
1 NY Trap Rock 6s '46	77	77	77
7 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	81½	79	79
83 NYWestchst 4½s '46	5½	4½	5⅛
3 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	75	75	75
11 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	11⅞	9	9
1 Norf & W 4s '96	116⅜	116½	116½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	90⅝	88	90⅝
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	88	88	88
5 Nor Pac 4½s2047	80¾	80¾	80¾
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	98⅞	98	98
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61	61	61
8 Ohio Bd 4s '65	96¼	96	96
3 Oklahom G&E 3¾s '66	96	96	96
1 Ont Pwr N Falls 5s '43	111½	111½	111½
2 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116½	116½	116½
35 Or-W RR&N 4s '61	105	103½	103½
13 Pac G&E 3½s '66	98	97	97¼
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	100½	100½	100½
28 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	100⅜	100	100
3 Pahnandle SPL 4s '52	97½	97¼	97¾
2 Para Bwar 3s '55 ct	62½	62½	62½
37 Para Pict 3¼s '47	76½	72¼	74
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	41	41	41
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	90	90	90
37 Penn P&Lt 4½s '81	99¼	96½	97½
2 Penn Pow 5s '56	98½	95½	95½
16 Penn RR 3¾s'68	110	106⅞	106⅞
22 Penn RR 4½s'70 deb	90	88	90
36 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	102½	101	102
22 Pen RR 4½s'80	110	108	108½
26 Pen RR gen 4¼s'48	102¼	101	101
4 Pen RR 4s'48 st	112	112	112
25 Pen RR 3¾s'70	91⅝	89¾	90⅞
37 Pen RR 3½s'52	87	82¾	86½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s'43	117½	117½	117½
7 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	111	111	111
1 Peoria & E 4s'40 ct	76	73	73
20 Peoria & E inc 4s'90	6¼	5¼	5¼
5 Pere Marq 5s'56	82	80	80
1 Pere Marq 4½s'80	71	71	71
92 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	101½	97½	101¾
6 Phil Bal & Wash 5s'74	101½	101½	101¾
2 Phila Co 6s'67	87	87	87
3 Phil Elec 3¼s'67	103½	103	103
115 Phil Read C&I 6s'49	5	4½	4¼
33 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	13¾	13	13¾
21 Philippine Ry 4s'37	10¼	8	8
2 Pillsbury F M 6s'43	107½	107½	107½
6 PCC & St. 5s'75 B	114	112½	112½
18 PCC & St L 4½s'77	103¾	103¼	103¼
2 PCC & St. 4½s'64 J	117	117	117
1 Portl Gen El 5s'50	104	104	104
12 Portl Gen El 4½s'60	73	73	73
21 Pub Ser El 5s'67	53	48	48
254 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	11¼	9½	10
1 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	85	85	85
13 Purity Bak 5s'48	90	89½	90
21 Radio Keith 6s'41	85½	85	85
4 Read 4½s'97 A	103	103	103½
1 Read 4½s'97 B	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	89	88½	88½
18 Rem Rand 4¼s'56	90	88	90
38 Republic Stl 5½s'54	100½	99⅝	100
25 Republic Stl 4½s'61	86	85¼	85¼
26 Republic Stl 4½s'56	86¼	85¼	85¼
1 Republic Stl 4½s'56	110	110	110
8 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	101¾	101	101
39 Richfield Oil 4s'52	85½	84½	85
6 RIArk&La 4½s '34	6	8⅞	8⅝
1 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	15	15	15
1 Rutland 1st 4½s'41	13	13	13
7 Safeway Strs 4s'47	101	100	100
1 St J&G Isl 4s'47	109¾	109½	109½
3 StLIM&S 4s B&G '33	65	65	65
8 St LSF 5s '50 B	12¼	12	12
1 StLSF 5s '50 ct	10½	10½	10½
61 StLSF 4½s '78	11	9½	9¾
100 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf st	9¾	9	9
61 StLSF 4s '50 A	12½	10½	11
52 StLSF 4s '50 A ct	11	10	10½
1 StLSW 1st 5s '89	17	15½	16
23 StLSW 1st 4s '89	76¼	74	76
1 StLSW 2d 4s '89	36	36	36
17 StP&KC SHL 4½s '41	9½	7½	8¼
1 StPEGr'Trk4½s '42	18	10	10
1 SAEA Pass 4s '43	90	90	90
28 SanAntPSrvc 6s '52	109½	108⅝	108⅝
4 San Diego G&E 4s '65	108	108	108
2 Schulco 6½s '46	20	20	20
9 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	20	20	20
1 Schulco 6½s '46 B st	26½	20½	20½
158 Seab Al Co 6s '45	73¾	6¼	7½
57 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
5 Sea AL aj 5s '49	3	3	3
11 Sea AL 4s '50 st	12⅜	10	10
16 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6⅝	5	5
102 Sea-Atl Gu 6s '35 A ct	4½	3¼	3¾
65 Shell Un 3½s '51	93½	93¼	93¼
13 Silesian Am 7s '41	71	71	71
7 Simmons 4s '52	86¼	86¼	86¼
7 SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	105½	104½	104½
8 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	99½	98½	98½
9 So Cal Gas 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
29 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	91½	89½	89½
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	95	95	95
7 Sou Pac 4½s '68	64	64	64
1 Sou Pac 4½s '81	64	64	64
14 So Pac 4½s'69	65	63	63
21 So Pac rfg 4s '56	94½	94½	94½
63 So Pac 3¾s '46	90	88⅞	90
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	74⅞	70	70
14 So Pac SPTer 4s '50	106	105½	105½
5 South Ry 6½s '56	64	64	64
34 South Ry gen 4s '56	46¼	45½	45½
6 South Ry 4s & O '58	81¼	80½	80½
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
6 Spokane Int 5s '55	13	11⅝	11⅝
38 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅜	97	97¼
37 Youngst S&T 4s '61	97½	96	97
53 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	105¼	104¾	104¾
50 T C I & RR 5s '51	115	115	115
4 Ten Cop & Ch 6s '44	95½	93½	93½
1 Ten El Pr 6s '47 A	83½	83½	83½
17 Tex & Pac 4½s '56	106½	105½	105½
79 Tex Corp 3½s '51	100¼	100	100
10 Tex P-M P Ter 5½s'54	109½	109½	109½
57 Third Ave aj 5s '60	6	5½	6
28 Third Ave 4s '60	32	30	30
32 Tide Wat Oil Co 3½s '52	97½	93¾	93¾
5 Toronto H & Bf 4s '46	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Tren G & E 5s '49	118½	117	117
3 Tri Continent 5s '53	106	106	106
45 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	103	102½	102½
56 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	102½	102	102
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112	112	112
13 Un Pac rfg 4

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Good profits. Mrs. Johnson made $472. Peterson $433. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-44, Mass.

Make extra money spare time showing my "Exclusive Selections." $1 Assortment. 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c a box. Seven other Christmas Bargains. Engraved Holiday Stationery. 50c Gift Wrappings. Write Free Samples. SCHWER, Dept. 1710-B, Westfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

100 ACRES in Santa Cruz Mountains with modern four bedroom home, completely furnished; splendid water system; place electrically equipped throughout; view of valley and hills; full details with price upon application. GEORGE F. SHANER Los Gatos, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS Dept. Y-133. Indianapolis

START own business selling friends nationally known guaranteed ringless hosiery. Liberal commissions. Investment unnecessary. Free selling outfit. SILVER LADY 366 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Lovely apartments, house for 8, or furnished rooms with or without bath. Address Owner, 321 S. E. 8th Av.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883

SHERIDAN SQ. 10 GREENWICH VILLAGE —Modern elevator building facing 2 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one ½ and 3 rooms from $52.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower New York City

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BROADLOOM carpeting, interesting assortment, new winter shades; samples, estimates cheerfully sent. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

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Do You Want the Best? Discover . . .

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Quick heat, low ash, lasting endurance. Coke Dist. Ltd., 114 State St., Boston CAP 8020

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York Regent 4-2290

CHARLOTTE GORDON AGENCY, 132 EAST 58TH, N. Y. C., has excellent positions for Governesses, Nurses, Cooks, Kitchen Maids, Waitresses, Chambermaids, Houseworkers, Couples. References necessary.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N Y C Un 4-5242

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FOLDING CHAIRS AND TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FOR SALE

MALDEN—Good location, 9 rooms, newly redecorated; fireplace, sleeping porch; fine heater; carpenter shop over 2-car garage; about half price. Call MALden 2463-J. (Mass.)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ROOM and board with small salary given girl or woman in exchange care of two children, assist with housework; white or colored. Write Box B-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

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JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. — Beautiful brick colonial: may be had furn. or unfurn; 8 rooms; maids quarters; 3 baths; 2-car garage. Jamaica 3574.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. — 8-room duplex house, heated, continuous hot water, newly renovated, rent reasonable. Call JAM. 2314-W.

FURRIERS

CHOICE QUALITY FUR COATS at UNUSUAL SAVINGS—Coats from $45.00 to $2500; also custom made coats, no obligation to visit our showroom located in the wholesale fur district where business is conducted on the highest principles. CHARLES F. MORRIS, Fourth Floor, 328-330 Seventh Avenue, corner 29th Street, New York City.

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats without fur trim 345 7th Ave., N Y C PE 6-2279

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th. N Y C. EDgecombe 4-1312

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N. Y. C., 47th St., 10 W. (Radio City)—Desk room, private offices, telephone and secretarial service; reasonable. Room 400.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH Paid for Your Old Jewelry

Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West Street, Boston

PIANOS WANTED

WANTED, pianos, Steinway or Mason-Hamlin grands; any location; give length and number. ERNEST DAVIS, 325 W 57th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave., S. 3—Attractive rooms, running water; opposite The Mother Church, nearby garage. MISS SLACK.

N. Y. C., West 114th St.—Lady in delightful three-room apartment will rent one sunny room; privileges; transportation. Mornings, Cathedral 8-6187.

N. Y. C., 600 West 141 St., Apt. 31—Cheerful room, nice outlook, two windows, quiet home, $6.00. Call after seven.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 95th St.—Medium size, light, clean, airy; near church; 2 baths. DE WOLFE.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY wishes cheerful, large, furnished room, bath optional, prefer East Side; $8-$10. Telephone RHinelander 4-5229, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, intelligent, good appearance, extensively traveled United States, Europe, desires position to serve as companion; unencumbered. Write Box D-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY, correspondent, stenographer, general office assistant, broad experience, best firms. Write Box B-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Position by experienced woman, competent to take charge of large household; companion; free to go anywhere; references exchanged. Lockbox 342, Lakewood, New Jersey.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

PUBLIC stenographer, call for dictation, correspondence confidential; Christian Scientist preferred. Mrs. Stecker, 513 5th Ave., Suite 405, N. Y. C. MU. 2-3383.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. WIsconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies, "Nethania," 23 Saunders Street.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

HOMECROFT, PAIGNTON (near Torquay), Devonshire—This boarding establishment, one minute sea, on level, as going concern with or without full equipment; 11 bedrooms, large box room, lounge, dining room seat 30; price £2500 freehold. £200 may be left on mortgage. Apply FUDGE & BUTTLE, AUCTIONEERS, PAIGNTON.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO. (F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.) Chartered Patent Agents. 29 Southampton Buildings, LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND. British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

POST VACANT

WANTED—Children's nanny while own nanny on holiday but might be permanent; Christian Scientist preferred. Must be college trained. 3 children. Country house but modernised. Just outside London. Send full particulars of experience. Box M-8886, BCM/CSM, London

POST WANTED

ADVERTISING agency executive, twelve years' experience, useful connections, seeks progressive position high class journal or newspaper, good appeal. Box W-579, BCM/CSM, London

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EDINBURGH and Glasgow—Voice culture for speaking and singing by experienced London actor and teacher; classes, including Shakespeare; private tuition; plays produced. Gerald Jerome, 8 Claremont Terrace, Glasgow, C. 3. Phone Douglas 4690.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Delightful modern residences to let or for sale on the Brier Dene and Hartley Farm Estates, Monkseaton, Northumberland; sea view; surrounded on three sides by golf courses. Apply Elswick Investment Co., 34 Dean St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TUITION

GLASGOW—Mrs. Evelyn Turnbull, 30 Woodlands Drive, teacher of voice production, has vacancies for a few pupils.

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A1 THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet, comfort, perfect cooking and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks. Illustrated booklet on request.

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Bournemouth Overcliff Drive Tele.: Southbourne 1644 **SUNSHINE CORNER**

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The Hotel with a welcome. Phone 6238. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Blaney

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BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns. hot and cold water in bedrooms, near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611

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London — Arden House 60-61 Princes Square, W. 2

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SANDOWN, ISLE-OF-WIGHT. Tower House. Tel. 266 — Charming house near sea; proprietors invite you and your friends to form house-party from mid-September, terms inclusive from 2½ guineas; accommodation now 1 and 3½ gns.; good chef, excellent cuisine. Apply brochure. Secretary.

SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON—Woodlands Hotel—Old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms, garage. Under proprietor's supervision.

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Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

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GLASGOW, Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens—Running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage; comfortable; splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2796. (A.A., R.A.C.)

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ENGLAND

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ENGLAND

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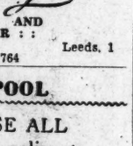

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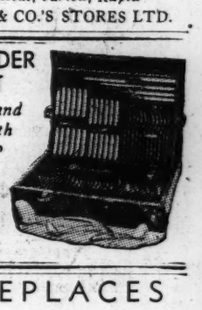

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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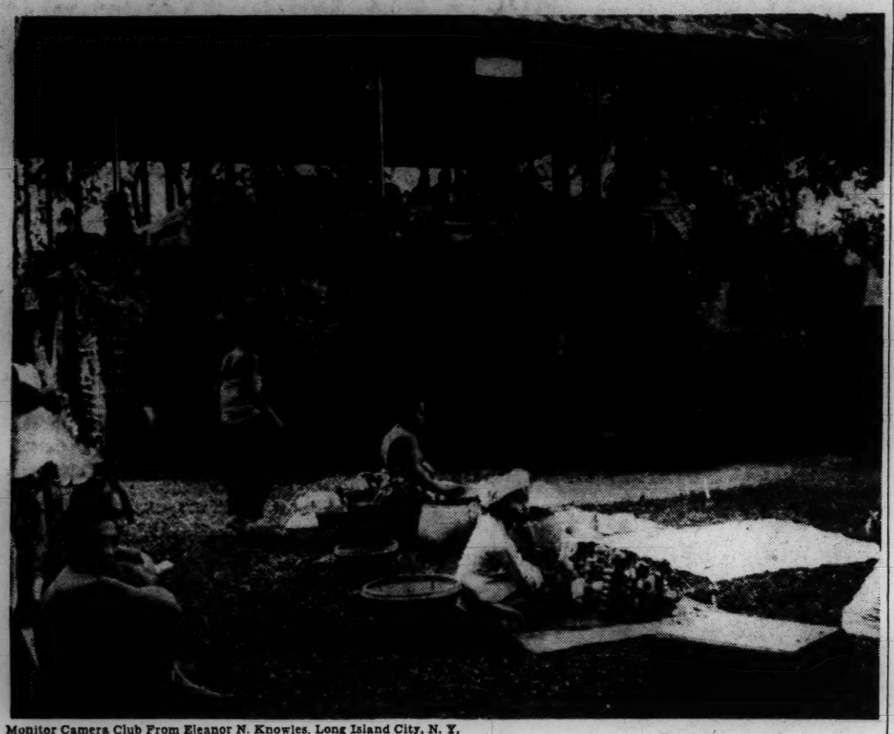


Monitor Camera Club From Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Lines About Leaders—100

By a Staff Artist

James Fenimore Cooper
(1789-1851)

COOPER was the first novelist of the United States.
He was the second writer to show that America had a literature.
As a child, James enjoyed years of freedom in the wilderness.
Judge Cooper, his father, resided on the frontier of New York.
The lad used to roam in the forest; he fished, he canoed.
Settlers and refugees were constantly passing in those days.
They came from different climes, they told thrilling stories.
But this life of leisure could not continue indefinitely.
One day the boy heard that he must prepare for his future.
And he soon found himself on his way to school far away.

* * *

WHILE in college it was decided that he should enter the navy.
No naval academy existed in the United States at that period.
Candidates served an apprenticeship in the merchant marine.
Thus it was that young Cooper sailed with a cargo to London.
Being a bright boy, he soon attained the rank of midshipman.
But then he suddenly resigned, married, settled in the country.
And, from this day on, he became a gentleman farmer.

* * *

MANY years passed by, years of prosperity and happiness.
Cooper was still busy with his estate, still planting trees.
In the evenings he would often read aloud by the hearth.
On one occasion he happened to select a new English novel.
But, after a while, he cast the book aside with the remark:
"I am certain I could write a much better story myself."
"I would like to see you do that!" said Mrs. Cooper.
"I will," he answered, confident of his own ability.
He was 30; he had never written anything, but he set to work.
He decided he would choose a tale of English social life.
His MS. ready, he called it "Precaution," took it to a publisher.
The publisher issued the work, but without financial success.
"You did not know your subject, try another," urged a friend.

* * *

SO Cooper chose a subject from the Revolution which he knew.
And he concentrated on the theme of a second novel, "The Spy."
Yet he was entering upon his new work with little hope.
Since it would not probably sell, why give much time to it?
He wrote hastily, sent the MS. off to press with no corrections.
But, strangely enough, it quickly went into a second edition.
In two months it had reached a third, in three months a fourth!
When dramatized for the stage, it drew large audiences.
When translated in one country, it had to be in others.

* * *

NOW Cooper was highly reputed at home and abroad.
One day he came upon a copy of "The Pirate," by Walter Scott.
"I must also try a sea tale," he said, greatly interested.
So far, sailors had often been introduced into fiction.
But no naval operation had really been pictured in detail.
The new author originated a novel which appeared as "The Pilot."
Its success was instantaneous, definitive, and universal.
Cooper was not one of the great immortals of literature.
But most of his books are still alive in scores of tongues.
For he painted the pioneer days of American independence.
And readers are always interested in the progress of a nation.

* * *

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
Copyright, 1937, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

—Outside the Court of Justice at Kloengloeng

Eleanor Knowles

Worth Knowing

IT TAKES THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF FOUR OR FIVE RUBBER TREES TO MAKE A TIRE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

One reader of this column—well, it is left for you to puzzle out the message. As usual, the asterisks (*) denote capital letters:

E *BIZ *RVGX *ADLR GIENIG CERC: E NDALDVBEGR ICLEW-FDCUIC E HVVN TVSBNELDVB TVG DBAGIECDBH VBI'C OV-AEWSFEGR.

Dialing the Numbers

This is shared by a Graterford, Penna., reader. Try re-arranging the numbers around the dial so that the sum totals of any 3 numbers—reading across the dial, and including the figure 5 in the center—will be 15.

Letter Juggling

Try forming three different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A B D E O R R

What Is His Income?

A man spends one-fifth of his annual income for board; one-quarter for clothes, and $260 for other expenses. If he saves one-third of his income, what is his income?

Fun With Antonyms

Here are 10 words with their antonyms. Try matching each one correctly as indicated by the example checked:

1	complex	subtle	
2	pliable	earnest	
3	barbaric	obvious	1
4	gloomy	ferocious	
5	candid	prepared	
6	graceful	civilized	
7	considerate	inflexible	
8	negligent	gleaming	
9	impromptu	critical	
10	docile	ungainly	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Humorist: Posted fifteen years ago, a letter has just reached its destination. We understand that the sender has now apologized for his hasty remarks accusing the Post Office of having lost it.

Scanlan in Buffalo News: There's a great future in store for someone who invents a turnip that doesn't taste like a turnip.

Nation's Business: Because the name of William Williams Corner, Ind., is too long to say and write, the citizens want to change it to Billville. That's cutting corners at William Williams Corner.

Children's Corner

Dormouse Goes to School

School was opening in Prickly Brush. Ding, dong, ding, dong! Early the bell had rung and sent tiny feet scurrying through woodland paths. Whiskers were brushed, ears were scrubbed, eyes shone bright. Every young bunny in Prickly Brush was eager to begin.

The schoolmaster wore a gay waistcoat and checkered trousers. The schoolmaster was very learned.

"Please, sir," Bun asked him respectfully, "may I bring in my friend, Master Dormouse?"

The schoolmaster beamed. "Indeed," said he, "Master Dormouse. Well, well, well, I am surprised. Yes, fetch him in."

Bun wondered why the schoolmaster should be surprised but he led the dormouse to the bench.

The schoolmaster rapped on his desk. "Young Buns," said he, "we have a visitor, Master Dormouse. See that you are civil to him."

"Good morning, Master Dormouse," the class said in a singsong voice.

Bun nudged the dormouse. "They mean you," he whispered proudly. But not a word from that dormouse, not a sound, not so much as a smile. He was asleep as quickly as that, and both his eyes shut tight.

The class whispered, the class tittered; the schoolmaster rapped on his desk. But neither the whispering nor the tittering nor the rap on the desk waked that sleepy dormouse. Slyly Bun pinched him. "Wake up," he whispered, "you're in school."

The dormouse stirred and opened one eye. "School," he said sleepily and then he went on,

"One and one make four.
C-A-T spells door."

The young buns laughed. Rat-a-tat rapped the schoolmaster. Bun's nose wriggled, his whiskers twitched. Close in the dormouse's ear he whispered, "Wake up; it's morning."

The dormouse opened his other eye. "Morning?" he said, and then

"Morning is the time to be
Tucked in bed right cosily."

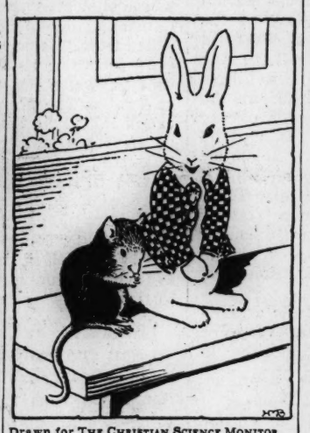
There was a snicker from the class.

Bun tweaked the dormouse's nose. "Look here," he said, "the schoolmaster is going to ask you a question in geography."

The dormouse raised his head and shook it three times, but he didn't open an eye. "Geography," he said, and then,

"The Land of Nod's
In the Sea of Sleep;
Its hills are flat,
Its valleys steep."

At this the class was in an uproar, and, as a matter of fact, so was the schoolmaster. He laughed so hard that he burst the buttons on his waistcoat, for you remember



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Dormouse Opened Both Eyes

he was a regular fellow who could take a joke. Between wheezes and guffaws he shouted: "Who is the sleepiest creature in all the world? Tell me, class, who is he?"

To the amazement of all the young buns and the schoolmaster himself, the dormouse opened both eyes just long enough to say,

"If you'd speak well
For the red schoolhouse,
Look sharp at me
And say 'dormouse.'"

In Lighter Vein

To Understand Is to Forgive

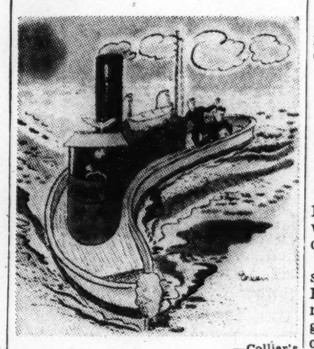
Foreman—"How is it that, although you and Mike work together and started your work at the same time, he has a bigger pile of dirt than you?"

Jim—"He's digging a bigger hole than I am."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Jumping at Definitions

"Now, let's assume you all like school," said the new teacher. "You know what it means, I suppose, to assume something?"

"Yes'm," cried a bright boy in the last row of seats; "that's to say something is so when you don't know a thing about it."



—Collier's

"The captain makes very quick decisions."

The Charm of Venice

A young woman who had returned from a tour through Italy with her father remarked that her father liked Venice best of all the Italian cities.

"Ah, to be sure," said the family friend, "I can readily understand that your father would prefer Venice with its gondolas and St. Marks and Michaelangelos. . . ."

"Oh, no," said the young woman, "it wasn't that. Father could sit in the hotel, you know, and fish out the window."

The Strings

"So she said she'd accept my offer of a real Italian dinner if there were no strings attached."

"And what did you say?"

"Humph, let me ask you: How can you have a real Italian dinner without spaghetti?"—New Outlook.

Quotation for Today

WE LOVE ourselves notwithstanding our faults, and we ought to love our friends in like manner.—CYRUS.

Daily Anecdote

Boston Girl Becomes a Queen

Once upon a time there lived in Boston a girl who, by careful cultivation of her gifts and using her opportunities, became a queen.

There was a tailor who had a small shop in a basement on West Street. His daughter, Elise Hensler, had musical ability, a sweet, frank, ingenuous, expressive face, and a voice of pure quality, though not powerful, but commanding high notes readily.

Elise saw an advertisement calling for singers of the Academy of Music in New York. So she hurried to New York and presented herself before Mr. Paine, the manager.

The Academy of Music was then the chief center of grand opera, and Elise was given some parts to study. She was associated with the best singers of the day and did so well that Mr. Paine took her to Paris, and introduced her to an impresario who gave her an engagement at the opera in Lisbon.

While singing in Lisbon her charm was such that she captured the heart of Dom Fernando. They were married and some time later Dom Fernando became the King of Portugal.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Getting Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Reno, Nev.

Joe and Mary came out of the East about 18 months ago with small capital and large determination to established a business.

Most of their savings were invested in a piece of land with a wooden structure on it which served as home, lunch room, and barber shop.

Trade was slow the first summer and fall. When winter came their cash had dwindled, until on a cold day there was nothing to eat. They had been operating on a pay-as-you-go basis, but in this time of emergency Mary decided to ask for a dollar's worth of credit from the woman who kept a store next door. This accommodation was granted, and from then on they were able to manage.

Sarcastic things which this same neighbor storekeeper has said have since been reported to Joe and Mary. When strangers have asked for a barber shop, they have been directed to the city instead of to Joe. But Mary continues to trade there, paying cash.

"That lady was good to me when we were in trouble. I do not care what she says, I cannot forget her kindness."

With this attitude it is small wonder that Joe and Mary's little business is becoming well established. On one evening recently he had more customers for haircuts than he could take care of. Boys from the near-by ranches crowded the store, making a club of it.

Mary beams out friendliness, and there is no fear of the coming winter.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Mother Nature Track Meet

A Heron Contest: The winner is he who stands longest on one foot, on a small block of wood, and does not lose his balance.

A Bumble Bee Contest: All taking part say, "Buz-z-z-z-z," trying to see who can draw the buzz out the longest without taking a new breath.

Elephant Pull-Away: Contestants try to pull each other across a line. The one who succeeds in getting the other over is the winner.

Nibbling Mouse Contest: Those taking part are blindfolded and given small tastes of such things as sugar, salt, soda, flour, cornmeal, and the like. From these nibbles they try to guess the names of the things.—Alice C. H., York, Penna.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Memory Expert*

By LE PELLEY

ARE YOU GOING TO OUR SCHOOL PARTY THIS AFTERNOON....
SURE — ARE YOU?
I'm TAKING THIS LITTLE CAKE THAT MY MOTHER MADE ...
I'm TAKING A BOX OF CINNAMON CANDIES
CINNAMON CANDIES? I GUESS YOU DON'T REMEMBER THE LAST PARTY — YOU WERE ABOUT THE ONLY ONE THAT LIKED CINNAMON CANDY — !!
Hmmm
ON THE OTHER HAND I GUESS YOU DO REMEMBER IT —!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Meet Mr. and Mrs. Quentin Quack*

By THE HAGERS

A DRAKEVILLE PAIR, WHO NOTHING LACK, ARE MR. AND MRS. QUENTIN QUACK.
IN ALL THINGS THEY CO-OPERATE. AT MEALS, FOR INSTANCE, HE'S NOT LATE;
AND IN THEIR MOTOR, BUILT FOR TWO, NO 'BACK SEAT' DRIVING DOES SHE DO.
THEY LAUGH AND SING, PLAY GAMES AND JEST. I ALWAYS LIKE TO BE THEIR GUEST.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A New York City reader says: A dictionary establishes a good foundation for increasing one's vocabulary.

Dialing the Numbers: Here is one solution:

Letter Juggling: Boarder, broader, arbored.

What Is His Income?: $1200.

Fun With Antonyms: Complex—obvious; pliable — inflexible; barbaric — civilized; gloomy—gleaming; candid—subtle; graceful—ungainly; considerate—critical; negligent—earnest; impromptu—prepared; docile—ferocious.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Anglo-American Feeling

"AN UNDERSTANDING so perfect and so spontaneous between the two branches of the English-speaking races is bound to bring an enormous contribution and consolidation to those forces in the world which stand for peace and freedom."

The words were Mr. Winston Churchill's, spoken at a Conservative Party meeting a day or two after President Roosevelt's speech at Chicago in which he denounced the growing "epidemic of world lawlessness," and appealed for a concerted effort for peace on the part of the peace-loving nations. Indeed, there had been a spontaneous and similar movement of opinion in the two countries.

On the same day on which Mr. Roosevelt spoke, 10,000 persons assembled in a mass meeting in London, with the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, to enter their moral protest against indiscriminate attacks on civilians, and to urge the British Government to take the lead in securing concerted action to stop them. Undoubtedly this meeting expressed the feeling of the vast majority of the British people. The same sentiment was to be found in the official British pronouncement at Geneva, and it was echoed more warmly both at a Labor Party Conference and at the annual Conservative Party meeting.

Equally manifest is the same feeling in France and other countries in Europe where freedom of speech is permitted. In Britain there was evidence of great relief, first when President Roosevelt used language so exactly consonant with her own, and secondly when the American press seemed to show that the President was speaking for his country.

In the present situation it was certainly desirable that Great Britain should show unmistakably that if action were contemplated she was prepared to take her full part. Nor could concerted action be taken in a matter so momentous unless an identical feeling had developed in the two countries, having its basis in an identical sense of international damage done and civilization violated and threatened.

When deep feeling of this kind is manifested on so great a scale, influencing the people of the British Empire and the United States, then, it should be observed, sanctions have already started—moral sanctions, which are the prerequisite of any other kind.

When that happens, a warning voice has been uttered which no country will lightly ignore. Nor will statesmen flinch from necessary concerted action if such a consensus remains solidly behind them; and it is in the nature of this case, which arises out of horror of war, that the "peace-loving nations" will seek a method from which resort to war itself is absent.

Force Outrunning the Law?

MANY Rhode Island citizens who agree with Governor Quinn that race-track gambling should be abolished will disagree with some of his methods for achieving that end. Certainly many of them will think twice before approving the Governor's use of the state militia to close the race track at Pawtucket.

There is every reason to question whether the conditions which the Governor alleges exist at Narragansett Park justify the means which he has taken to remove them. The principal reason given in his official proclamation for closing the track is that the operation of pari-mutuel betting at Narragansett Park has brought gangsters into the state with the result that lawlessness has increased.

The text of the Governor's proclamation indicates his reasons for declaring the area within a mile of the Pawtucket race track to be in a state of insurrection are based on the expectancy of trouble more than on any actual outbreak. His proclamation ignores the duly established process of arrest and trial of persons suspected of plotting to disturb the peace. Furthermore, it presupposes the inability of local police to deal with a local disturbance.

The present issue is not whether subversive elements have been drawn into Rhode Island through the operation of the race track but whether the activities of any such lawless faction have gotten beyond the control of local police forces or whether they endanger the state itself. The Governor's proclamation does not prove the existence of any such emergency.

It is worth noting that at the time efforts were made to legalize pari-mutuel betting in Rhode Island the people were warned that the race track would promote subversive elements such as Governor Quinn believes now endanger the peace of Rhode Island. Nevertheless, the race track was sanctioned by due legislative process. And the same process should be used to abolish the race track any time the voters believe it is best for Rhode Island. The only exception is where a public emergency necessitates the use of armed forces.

Obviously the militia should be used only to safeguard constitutional processes. The Rhode Island Supreme Court had rejected a legal effort to close the track. The trouble at Narragansett Park imposes on Governor Quinn the task of making sure that he is using the state militia to support the law and not to supersede it.

Help for Higher Wages

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in his fireside talk disclosed that he is still intent upon advancing his purchasing power theory, but he was singularly silent upon the basic question that has always gone unanswered when he has attempted to put his theory into operation. How can business finance the initial addition to purchasing power?—that is the question.

The President believes that his projected wage and hour legislation will so augment national purchasing power that increased volume of sales will result for all industry. According to the theory, these new sales will lower the unit cost of production and absorb the increased costs represented by higher wages and shorter hours. But the average business man would be called upon to make an immediate advance in his outlay for wages, long before increased purchasing power could expand his volume of sales.

Many businesses must pay back their bank borrowings within stated periods; others must maintain their profit margins or see their whole credit rating impaired. The issue of labor costs is thus immediate, that of expanded sales through increased purchasing power more distant and speculative.

It was precisely this lag that a study of the Brookings Institution found to be the weak link in the operation of the NRA. This study pointed out that the Administration had no power to compel private bankers to finance the purchasing power experiment out of depositors' money. The Brookings economists could have added that the Federal Reserve System was not open to credit-worthy business borrowers until after the NRA was in operation several months.

The President's own concept of the purchasing power theory has evolved until it is better theory but more challenging in practice. The President has now warned business that it must not pass on its heightened labor costs by price rises. And he has proposed legislation to strengthen the anti-trust laws in order to control the price level. This is better theory because it recognizes that there is no net addition to purchasing power if wage rises are to be offset by higher prices.

But practically, the business man may confront an alarming prospect when ordered to increase his pay rolls and at the same time told to refrain from recouping these advances by higher prices. It therefore seems an almost essential corollary of the Administration's purchasing power theory that it examine all means of helping business with the initial increase in costs.

While credit is easy and plentiful today, it does not follow that this would continue to be the case if bankers, alarmed over reduced prospect for profits, began to call their loans. Further subsidies are not proposed, but some kind of government underwriting of *sustained* credit might prove helpful in enlisting both banking and industrial co-operation in meeting the early problems inherent in the President's proposal.

The King's English

ENGLISH, as it is spoken and written, is coming in for a great deal of criticism just now; letters protesting against its misuse in public are continually appearing in the British press. Unwanted neologisms and slang, meaningless clichés and pedantic nonsense, ugly, slovenly, and unutterable phrases, have all been pilloried. It is obviously felt that, in the words of Mr. A. P. Herbert: "Piratical, ruffianly, masked, braggart, and ill-bred words invade our language and lay waste our thought every day."

It is too true.

Never before has the onslaught been so fierce; for never in the past have people been able to reach and influence with their words so many of their fellows at once. A split infinitive can be round the world in a split second; the "jungle English" of a careless reporter encroaches simultaneously on a hundred thousand breakfast tables; and a new coinage of Hollywood slang is soon legal tender in a million homes.

The actual process of change is, of course, essential in a living language: words are added, or become obsolete, change their meaning or their status, and the slang of today is often staid and respectable tomorrow. The problem is how to regulate the change. It can hardly be solved by any deliberate method. So long, however, as there are sufficient people who care about the matter, and who act instinctively upon Pope's dictum,

> In words, as fashions, the same rule will hold,
> Alike fantastic if too new or old:
> Be not the first by whom the new are tried,
> Nor yet the last to lay the old aside,

the language is scarcely likely to go the way of the gentleman who was "overcome by the exuberance of his own verbosity." If one may judge from the correspondence referred to above, there is no lack of such reliable folk.

FACTORIES are being established in Australia for making women's shoes of eel skins. A more natural product would be slippers.

Jackson, by Jackson

Book News of the Day

ONE finished Marquis James's "Andrew Jackson: The Border Captain" feeling that the endeavor had been to understand the historical epoch through the man; his new volume, ANDREW JACKSON: Portrait of a President (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $5) is an attempt to find the man in the fog of history, propaganda and legend that has surrounded him in a century.

To do this, Mr. James (whose life of Sam Houston won the 1930 Pulitzer prize, and who must be accounted one of the most ingenious researchers in America) consulted some 40,000 documents in addition to printed sources, and his method involves a tremendous amount of direct and indirect quotation. The effect is, not precisely a vindication of Jackson, but a view of his problems as he saw them, a synthesis of his motives and methods as they appealed to himself, his friends and his enemies. In this sense, truly a portrait.

Beginning in 1824, when the Hero of New Orleans, content with his laurels, had retired to the Hermitage to pursue the peaceful life of a prosperous planter, the book traces the involved processes by which a group of his friends maneuvered him into entering the lists of the presidential campaign, portrays the resentment aroused by the Clay-Adams coalition, and the consequent determination to be vindicated four years later. Wrongly or rightly, Jackson blamed Clay and Adams for the whispering campaign to which he attributed the loss of his beloved Rachel, and the lonely, stricken man who entered the White House was animated as much by his thirst for revenge as by his lofty sense of duty.

Mr. James points out that the policy of rotation in office was not without precedent; that Jefferson himself replaced almost as many officeholders as did Jackson, and that many of those whom Jackson removed were unworthy. Jackson deliberately provoked the feud with Biddle and the Bank, because he was convinced that the "monster" must be destroyed, and with him, conviction meant action.

The treatment of the Nullification episode is especially enlightening; Jackson knew, according to Mr. James's evidence, that the great danger in South Carolina's course had its roots not in the tariff but in slavery, and his determination to force the issue, even at the bayonet's point, presupposed a time when Secession must be stamped out at whatever cost. Likewise, he hesitated to recognize the Republic of Texas, although an American Texas was one of his dreams, because he feared the addition of so much slave territory to the Union. And his dragooning of France into paying her debt placed America among the world powers for the first time.

The book appeals to the present reviewer as Mr. James's best work; and as justifying his avowed intention to "raise biography to the level of literature."

K. C. K.

In Deeper Than Ever

Entering Lisbon by the Third Story

THE traveler approaching Lisbon by rail skirts the broadening Tagus for some two hours and then, after plunging through a long tunnel, finds himself in the heart of the city, and not only that but actually on the third story above a busy street. The *Rocio* station molds itself to the hilly nature of the city it serves, for trains roll into its third story and passengers descend to the street by elevator. This prompt initiation into the geographical nature of the capital prepares the visitor for one of its chief charms, for Lisbon is built on various hills, whose sides are so abrupt that the upper and lower streets must often be connected by elevators. There are no less than seven such lifts or funiculars in the downtown portion of the city and a cent or two is always enough to secure transportation and avoid tedious steps.

I have felt a special romantic attachment to the Portuguese capital ever since 1924 when I spent some months in Brazil's capital, for Lisbon is the shrunken old mother of Rio de Janeiro, that peerless queen among modern cities. From the mother city came not only a language which is claimed to be the closest modern approach to classical Latin, and a great literary heritage whose choicest treasure is the *Lusiads* of Camoens sung to honor da Gama as he sailed from this port, but even such modern specialties as the black and white flint sidewalks for which both cities are celebrated. The *Rocio* of Lisbon, formerly called Roly-Poly Square by English residents, was a veritable sea of undulating black and white waves, but the exigencies of modern traffic have partly spoiled this extraordinary effect. In Rio the flints now reach their highest perfection, many a promenade being an unrolling picture, cleverly conceived and perfectly executed, as it could be only by workers brought up in the art.

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Lisbon's life radiates from the *Rocio*. To west and east the elevators and tip-tilted streets climb its steep flanks. Northward runs the stately boulevard called Avenida da Liberdade, culminating in fashionable suburbs and finally the city bull ring. Southward lie the Tague quays and the busy life of the harbor.

The women fish venders of this city on the Tagus are almost a race apart. It is marvelous to watch them at their daily routine, for competition spurs them to incredible speed in transporting their heavy loads. All are powerful. Many are actually beautiful, great tawny creatures aglow with vitality and unaware of the grace and poetry of their movements. Each fishwoman carries on her head a large woven platter or tray loaded high with the cod, hake or bream which she has just bought at the wharves. Under this load, which looks like a huge fantastic hat, she all but runs, wimbling along barefooted with a curious undulating motion of the hips which serves to keep her tray as steady as that held on the upspread fingers of an expert Paris waiter. Her aim in life is to reach her customers before some vigorous competing Amazon of the quays can outstrip her.

* * *

The load in her tray is sure to contain two very curious items which somehow do not seem to be of fishy quality. Only when her sharp eyes spy a policeman several blocks away does she hastily reach up and seize these objects. They prove to be a pair of raggedy slippers and into them she hastily shoves her big feet, then shambles rapidly forward, her bronzed face a study in innocence. It is against the law to appear barefooted in any part of the capital and the police are dreadfully meticulous in enforcing this particular law, for the proprieties—some of them at least—mean much to this ancient capital. Again I am reminded of Lisbon's lovely daughter Rio, for in the Brazilian metropolis it is against the law for a man to appear in the city streets without a coat even on the most torrid day of the January summer, and this law, too, is enforced.

Lisbon is a superb old civic matriarch, whether entered from the third-story station, from the airport, or from a Tagus quay. It is the historic city of the navigators whence Prince Henry, Diaz, da Gama, Cabral, Magellan and many another set sail to open the shell of the world. The tower of Belem (a shortened form of Bethlehem) still stands in all its venerable beauty on the edge of the estuary, the same tower from which, centuries ago, kings and noblemen watched anxiously for the sails of their returning heroes of discovery.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Three Men to a City

By Frank L. Perrin

ENTIRELY apart from politics, and considering solely the plight of many American cities of today, I would like to be able to nominate as voluntary champions and defenders of the public right, in each city where misrule prevails, three young men who are unafraid. The hour has struck when their unselfish service is needed. In cities both large and small the grasping hands of spoilers, racketeers, gangsters and gamblers have wrung from decent and honest people the neglected power to govern themselves and assure the safety of their children. So cunningly devised and so brazenly executed are the plans of public enemies that the orderly political machinery has, in many cases, been wrecked or rendered useless in compelling reforms.

As the three crusading champions, none of whom is answerable to any clique or faction, I would appoint first a young lawyer; second, a young editor or newspaper reporter; and third, a man who has proved the promises of Holy Writ by his own experience. These three, forgetting immediate rewards or commendation, would be best equipped to outline and conduct an offensive campaign. They need no certificate from the people in whose behalf they act. Perhaps this would be withheld even if it were sought. Even David of old was counseled to abandon his attack upon the armored Philistine. But he went forth against him, sans accouterments and sword, and prevailed.

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This appeal to volunteers such as those proposed is inspired, it must be admitted, by the more or less dramatic success achieved in the largest American city by a courageous and determined young lawyer who came out of the West only a few years ago about as well equipped in the way of legal armament as David was with the sling and a few pebbles. The record, to date, of this man's success in uprooting, overturning and destroying the nests, some in squalid resorts and some in high places, of the gangs which have preyed upon New York City for years, supplies sufficient inspiration to those observing enough and courageous enough to carry the war into their own home cities.

The need is not for undue or extraordinary courage. The enemy lurking behind the protective wings of careless or greedy politicians is both timid and vulnerable. The spoilers have learned to realize their own weakness in the face of attack. Their defensive organizations, once their puppet political allies are challenged by the people who delegated authority to them, crumble and are rendered ineffective. So courage, alone, is not the quality most to be sought in those who may be nominated to carry on the needed crusade. Honesty of purpose, a clear vision, a willingness to go singly where even veterans have failed or refused to go, are the qualities which will arm the three young men for the warfare in which they may lead.

* * *

Again we may be justified in questioning the right of newspapers and newspaper editors and publishers in insisting upon the recognition of that traditional freedom so vaingloriously boasted. Too many of them do not justify the sacred right of opinion and expression vouchsafed to them by the people in whose behalf they so persistently fail to speak. There should be at least one representative of a free press in every American city, town and hamlet. I have faith to believe that in every community there is a young man equipped, mentally and spiritually, to stand fearlessly at the helm, ready to hold up the hands of the others enlisted with him.

As an adventure filled with stimulating and possibly profitable experiences it must appeal to the young men of today. The social and political structure, regionally and nationally, is undergoing significant and possibly tremendous changes. New leaderships are being sought. New opportunities for constructive service are everywhere offered. Manipulators of existing political machinery, because of past failures to avoid ditches and damaging collisions, are threatened with the loss of their operating licenses.

In every tribunal in which criminal cases are tried there awaits the opportunity for a courageous prosecutor, publicly designated or acting as a friend of the court, who possesses the zeal and wisdom to prevent the too frequent miscarriage of justice. In every neighborhood, large or small, there is someone, young and inspired, ready, like Samuel of old, to say, "Lord, here am I."

The Wide Horizon

France—Melting-Pot of Races

By Sisley Huddleston

ISRAEL ZANGWILL called America the "melting-pot." He might have looked nearer home, for France has long been the melting-pot of Europe where the different races commingle, and tend to become blended. The assimilation is fairly rapid; and the younger generation acquires French culture and French nationality. But in these days of perturbation, when anything might happen, the problem of the foreigner in France is receiving particular attention. For not all the foreigners are absorbed, and those who have settled in France may quite conceivably find themselves in an impossible position, if their country of origin is ever really ranged against France.

Take, for example, the Riviera, where I have just made some inquiry. At least half the foreign population is definitely Italian, and if one begins to include those of Italian parentage, near or remote, the prevalence of Italian blood is unquestionable.

In the départements of the Alpes-Maritimes, the Var, the Bouches-du-Rhône, the bulk of the workers are Italian. The Italians are masons, laborers, dockers, waiters; they number at least one-third of the workers. Near the frontier there are probably as many Italians as Frenchmen.

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This mixing of French and Italians was stimulated further by the exodus of "anti-Fascists" from Italy. But these refugees have now diminished, and if the circulation of the Fascist Press is taken as a criterion, the "pro-Fascists" seem to be in a majority.

Nor is it only in the South that Italians are to be found. They are scattered in small colonies everywhere in France. As far as Normandy they overrun some of the smaller villages. They have their own "co-operative stores," of Italian comestibles. They have their own priests who sometimes act as semi-official vice-consuls.

In the North, it is the Belgians who gravitate to France, not the French who gravitate to Belgium. All that industrial region is largely peopled by Belgians. In some parts they constitute three-fifths of the population. They did not, until recently, lose their rights as Belgian citizens even when they acquired rights of French nationality. The difference in the purchasing power of the Belgian and the French franc, helped to make a "frontier" population, which earned its money in France and spent it, to its advantage, in Belgium.

Nor must it be forgotten that in the turmoil of Europe, France has hospitably received the refugees who have poured in from Germany, from Russia, and lately from Spain. These immigrants sometimes give anxiety to the French, for it is difficult to prevent all political activity, and, besides, it is not easy to make French citizens of a certain proportion of the refugees who belong to undesirable classes.

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The policy of France in respect of immigration has never been clearly defined. There are scarcely any barriers, as in the United States, against peaceful foreign invasion; on the contrary, bad and good are allowed, and even encouraged to enter the country. There have been moments of unemployment when work permits have been withdrawn from foreigners, with the result that they have had to leave. But the regulations have never been, in their general application, very severe; and there have always been methods of evading the rules. For example, in factories in which the percentage of foreign workers is limited, it is sufficient to describe a new worker as a "specialist" to justify his engagement.

Add to this fact the efforts of such countries as Italy to keep all their nationals under the flag, and it will be seen that despite the relative facility with which France can be entered, the official attitude does not sufficiently welcome the early absorption of immigrants. Eventually, in the next generation, they do become French. But in the meantime France is dotted with numerous "colonies" of foreigners. These "colonies" certainly form part of the problem of French foreign policy.

Mirror of World Opinion

Rearmament Making for Slump

IF AN eventual slump was inevitable before rearmament intervened, it is even more surely inevitable today. And if, before, it could have been avoided by maintaining cheap money, it cannot be so avoided now. . . .

Even if rearmament could last for ever without provoking an explosion, its virtues in finding jobs for men would be more than offset by its defect of taking food out of the mouths of the children, as well as their parents. Since it cannot last for ever, it is merely ensuring that the next slump is a bad one. . . .

The sooner rearmament can be arrested, by international agreement, the less damage it will have done, and the less difficulty there will be in devising an alternative, in expanded international trade or in peaceful public works, to absorb the displaced armament workers. But in the economic sphere, no less than in the political, rearmament can only be an interim phase. When it is ended, the world will have come no nearer to solving its real problems, but will have enormously increased the risks and dangers of failing to find a solution.—*London "Round Table," Quarterly Review.*